User Manual

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http://www.sciencedirect.com

For sales and subscription information, please contact:

ScienceDirect http://www.sciencedirect.com
655 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10011
U.S.A.

telephone: +1 (212) 462-1980
fax: +1 (212) 462-1985
e-mail: info@sciencedirect.com

For technical assistance, contact your local ScienceDirect Help Desk. (See *Technical Assistance* section in this manual.)

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Welcome to ScienceDirect®

What is ScienceDirect?

ScienceDirect is the world's largest subscription-based collection of scientific articles available on the Internet. Available via the World Wide Web, ScienceDirect provides subscribers with online access to the content of more than 1,700 scientific, technical, medical, and social science research journals in a sophisticated information environment.

ScienceDirect Features / Functions include:

- Browsable lists of your subscribed and unsubscribed journals and major reference works available in ScienceDirect for your volume/issue selection and article and chapter viewing.
- Retrieval of articles according to a specific subject or related material by an integrated search engine.
- Automated scheduled searching with an e-mail notification of the search results.
- Automated e-mail notification of new journal issues as they become available on ScienceDirect and automated e-mail notification of new articles as they are added to the ScienceDirect journals collection that cite a specific document of interest.
- Access to other scientific informational Web sites (including bibliographic databases).
- Personalization capabilities on the Home page and in the maintenance of your account information.
- Credit card purchases of documents outside your subscription.
- Up-to-date instructional information and feature/function support via the screen-sensitive Help pages, designed with a Help Index for easy access to related Help topics.
- The ScienceDirect User Manuals (available in multiple languages) in PDF-format for reference, download, or print.

What is in this manual?

This manual is intended to support and train new ScienceDirect users at subscribing institutions. It provides examples and illustrations of the system's key functions. Each function is explained in detail with step-by-step instructions for completing any task within that function.

Use this manual in conjunction with the online Help or as your stand-alone ScienceDirect instructional guide.

Periodic updates to this manual will occur as feature/functions are added or enhanced in ScienceDirect. The most previous version of this manual is Version 7.0, November 2002.

For details on your institution's ScienceDirect subscription, including available journals, see your librarian or information center manager.

For troubleshooting and technical support, contact the Help Desk at your nearest ScienceDirect Customer Support office.

Who should you contact?

For Sales and Subscription Information

Please contact:

ScienceDirect http://www.sciencedirect.com
655 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10011
U.S.A.
Telephone: +1 (212) 462-1980
Fax: +1 (212) 462-1985
E-Mail: info@sciencedirect.com

For Technical Assistance

Please contact the Help Desk at the nearest Customer Support Department:

For customers in **North America**:

ScienceDirect
Regional Sales Office
Customer Support Department
P.O. Box 945
New York, NY 10159-0945
U.S.A.
Telephone: +1 (888) 615-4500 (toll free in U.S.A. and Canada)
Fax: +1 (212) 462-1978
E-Mail: usinfo@sciencedirect.com

For customers in **Europe**, the **Middle East**, and **Africa**:

ScienceDirect
Regional Sales Office
Customer Support Department
P.O. Box 211
1000 AE Amsterdam
The Netherlands
Telephone: +31 20 485 3767
Fax: +31 20 485 3432
E-Mail: nlinfo@sciencedirect.com

For customers in **Japan**:
E-Mail: jpinfo@sciencedirect.com

For customers in **Central** and **South America**:
E-Mail: brinfo@sciencedirect.com

For customers in **Asia/Pacific**, including **Australia** (except Japan):
E-Mail: sginfo@sciencedirect.com

What are the Minimum Technical Requirements?

Web Browser

To use ScienceDirect, you need access to the Internet via a Web browser. For optimum results, either of the following browsers is recommended:

- Netscape Navigator® 4.0 or higher
- Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.0 or higher

Browser Preferences

In order to fully utilize the ScienceDirect features, the following preferences should be enabled on your browser:

- **JavaScript®**

  Many of the new features in ScienceDirect utilize JavaScript. In order to access all the available features, JavaScript should be an enabled preference on your browser.

- **Cookies**

  In order to perform the personal login, "cookies" must be an enabled preference on your browser.

  Note: The use of cookies allows us to provide a more secure method of authenticating your login. The cookies are cleared from your browser when you close the browser session.

Portable Document Format

To view and print articles in Portable Document Format (PDF), you need Adobe® Acrobat Reader®. For optimum results, Adobe Acrobat Reader 4.0 or above is required.

The download or upgrade of Adobe Acrobat Reader is available at no charge and can be accessed via ScienceDirect where you see the **Get Acrobat Reader** button.

Or go directly from the Adobe Web site:

http://www.adobe.com/prodindex/acrobat/readstep.html

No other special software is required.

Home

Getting Started

To start your ScienceDirect research session, use your Web browser to go to the ScienceDirect home page. At the Location or Address field in your browser, enter:

http://www.sciencedirect.com

Register or Login:
Athens Login
Home
Journals
Abstract Databases
Reference Works
My Alerts
My Profile
Help
ScienceDirect Info
About ScienceDirect
Content Coverage
Librarian Services
Guest User Info
Why Register?
User Guides
ScienceDirect News
Contact Us
More Info...
ScienceDirect® Digital library of the future
Articles Online
3,914,895
Select a Subject Area:
-All Sciences-
Welcome to ScienceDirect, the world's best resource for research journals, abstract databases and reference works.
...research within reach for all sciences
Journals in ScienceDirect
over 1700 journals online
millions of peer-reviewed articles
Browse A-Z Of Journals
TOP JOURNALS IN SCIENCEDIRECT
Search the web with SCIRUS for scientific info only
Send feedback to ScienceDirect
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Home Page

Information Buttons

From the ScienceDirect home page, you can access the ScienceDirect Info site by clicking any of the informational tabs or links. The Info site is frequently updated with new release information and user tips. The Info site is located at:

http://www.info.sciencedirect.com

Other informational links are available on the ScienceDirect home page. These links appear near the bottom of the application page.

Note: Contact our Customer Support Department with any questions.

feedback

Click this link to access the Comments page where you can send us your questions and comments regarding ScienceDirect.

Terms and Conditions

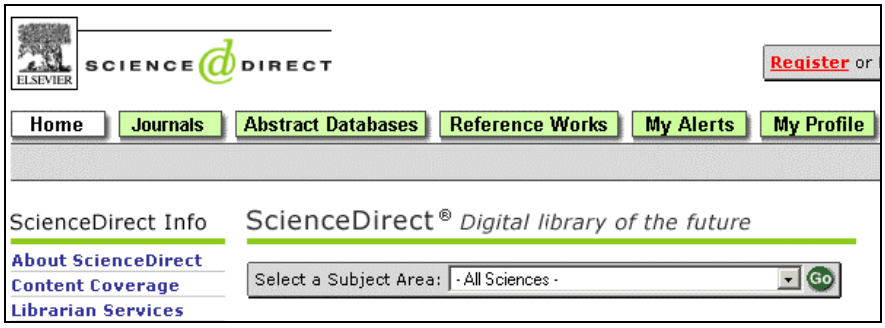
Click this link to access the ScienceDirect Terms and Conditions of agreement.

privacy policy

Click this link to review the ScienceDirect privacy policy.

Subject Corners

The Subject Corner drop-down menu may be present on the ScienceDirect home page. If this option is available, you can select a specific subject area to display as your ScienceDirect home page. A subject corner home page contains information and quick links into parts of ScienceDirect or related Web site that are relevant to the selected subject.



Subject Corner

To select a subject corner, complete these steps:

1. Select a subject view from the drop-down menu.
2. If JavaScript® is not enabled on your browser, click the Go button to apply your selection.

- The **Subject Corner** drop-down menu is only available on the home page. You can find this drop-down menu at the top of the page, with the heading **Select a Subject Area**.
- When a Subject Corner is selected, the Go to the general ScienceDirect Home Page will display below the drop-down menu. Click this link or select **All Sciences** to return to the ScienceDirect Home Page.
- Your selection will not affect the display of the other pages of the ScienceDirect application.
- The home page will continue to reflect your selected subject corner until another subject corner is selected.

- You may select a different subject corner from the drop-down menu as often as you wish. The application page will reload (or refresh) to show the selected subject corner's preferences.
- Your next session in ScienceDirect will open with your most recently selected Subject Corner as your home page.

Navigation Bar

The navigation bar in ScienceDirect is a powerful tool. Click the appropriate button to move to a specific area in ScienceDirect and/or to perform a specific task.

Home

Click this button to return to the Home page from anywhere within ScienceDirect.

Search

Click this button to look for documents on specific subjects using the integrated search engine.

Journals

Click this button to access the lists of subscribed and unsubscribed journal titles for browsing.

Abstract Databases

Click this button to access a listing of abstract databases available within ScienceDirect.

Reference Works

Click this button to access a list of Encyclopedia and Comprehensive reference works available within ScienceDirect.

My Alerts

Click this button to schedule periodic re-runs of searches on topics of your choice, review the search results that have been added since your last inquiry, access a list of journals where you can request an e-mail alert to notify you when new journal issues become available and access a list of citation alerts to notify you when a specific document is cited in another document.

My Profile

Click this button to access your personal journal list, access your e-mail Alerts lists, change your password, modify your personal profile, customize a banner or logo, access your institution's subscription and account information, or your journal coverage report, if available.

Help

Click this link to review explanations about the features and functions of ScienceDirect and instructions for completing the tasks within the application

Note: Not all advanced features are available to every user. You may be prompted for a user name and password when you try to access some features.

Cookies

In order to perform the personal login, "cookies" must be an enabled preference on your browser.

The use of cookies allows us to provide a more secure method of authenticating your login. The cookies are cleared from your browser when you close the browser session.

To access the cookies setting on your browser:

- In Netscape® Navigator 4.x, from the **Edit** menu, select **Preferences…** and select **Advanced**.
- In Microsoft® Internet Explorer 4.x, from the **View** menu, select **Internet Options…** and select **Advanced**.
- In Microsoft® Internet Explorer 5.0, from the **Tools** menu, select **Security** and select **Custom Level**.

Note: Some features are only available to users with a personal user name and password.

Personal Login

Many of the feature/functions available in ScienceDirect are based on the user's personal preferences and, therefore, require a one-time registration and a per-session login (user name and password).

A Register/Login window appears at the top of all application pages until a login is performed.

Register/Login window

To complete the login,

1. Enter your user name and password in the appropriate fields.
2. Press **Enter** on your keyboard.

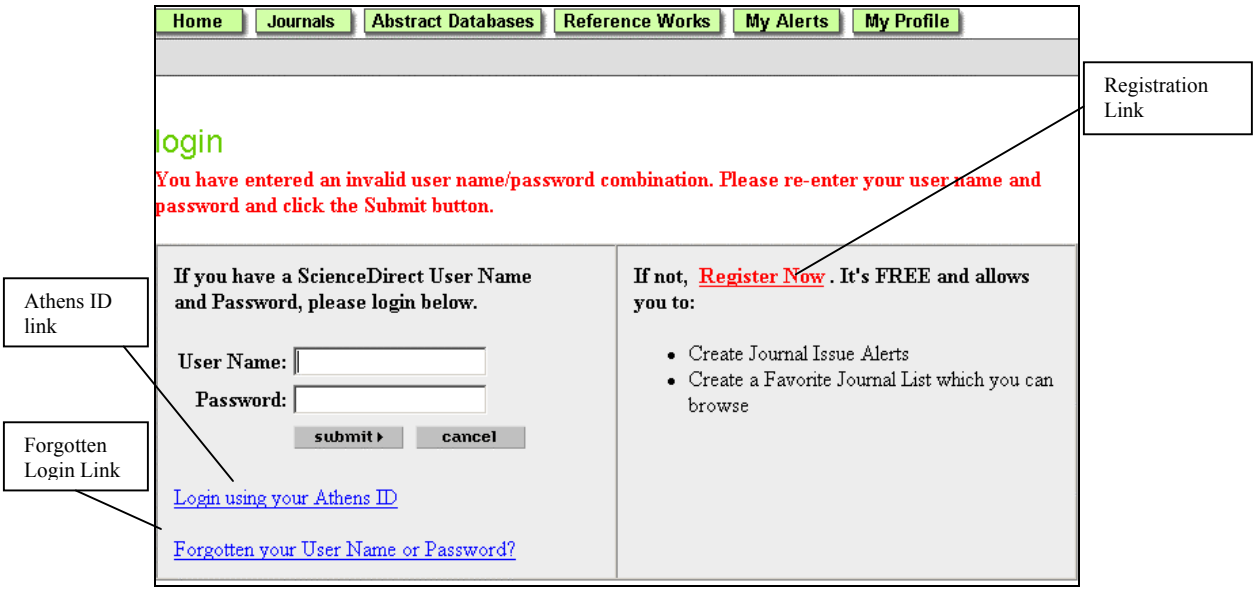
Note: If JavaScript is not enabled on your browser, click the Go button.

If you want to use your Athens login for your ScienceDirect session, click the Athens Login link. This will take you to Athens' login page.

Athens is an online authentication service and an access management system (AMS) that provides secure single user name/password (logon) access to multiple online services.

Currently, Athens is deployed mainly in higher and further education and government institutions in the UK.

- If you do not have personal user name and password, click the Register link to access the registration page. (See the *Personal Profile* portion of this section of the ScienceDirect User Manual for more registration information.)
- If you enter an incorrect User Name or Password, the login page will display.


Home
Journals
Abstract Databases
Reference Works
My Alerts
My Profile
Registration Link
login
You have entered an invalid user name/password combination. Please re-enter your user name and password and click the Submit button.
Athens ID link
Forgotten Login Link
If you have a ScienceDirect User Name and Password, please login below.
User Name:
Password:
submit
cancel
Login using your Athens ID
Forgotten your User Name or Password?
If not, Register Now. It's FREE and allows you to:
Create Journal Issue Alerts
Create a Favorite Journal List which you can browse

Login page

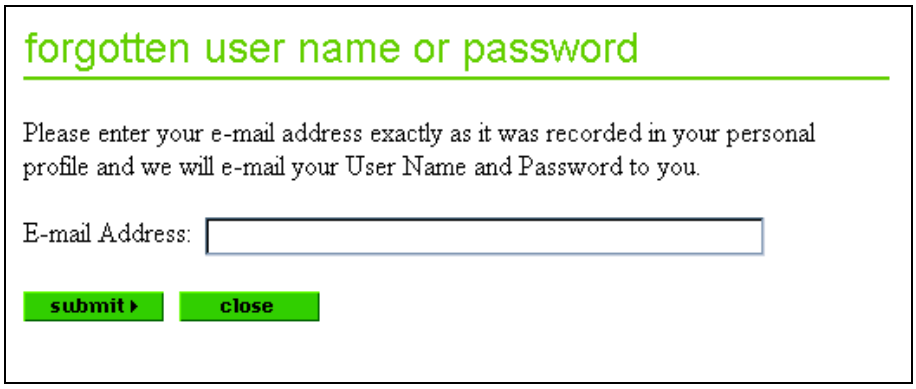
If you have not completed the login prior to accessing an area of ScienceDirect which requires personal authentication, you will be taken to the Login page.

1. Enter your user name in the field provided.
2. Enter your password in the field provided.
3. Click the submit button.
    - To return to the previous page without logging in, click the cancel button.
    - If you want to use your Athens login for your ScienceDirect session, click the Login using your Athens ID link. This will take you to the Athens' login page.
        - Athens is an online authentication service and an access management system (AMS) that provides secure single user name/password (logon) access to multiple online services. Currently, Athens is deployed mainly in higher and further education and government institutions in the UK.
    - If you do not have personal user name and password, click the Register Now link to access the registration page. (See the Personal Profile portion

of this section of the ScienceDirect User Manual for more registration information.)

- If you have forgotten your ScienceDirect user name and/or password, click the Forgotten your User Name or Password? link on the login box.

User Name or Password Reminder


forgotten user name or password
Please enter your e-mail address exactly as it was recorded in your personal profile and we will e-mail your User Name and Password to you.
E-mail Address:
submit
close

Forgotten User Name or Password page

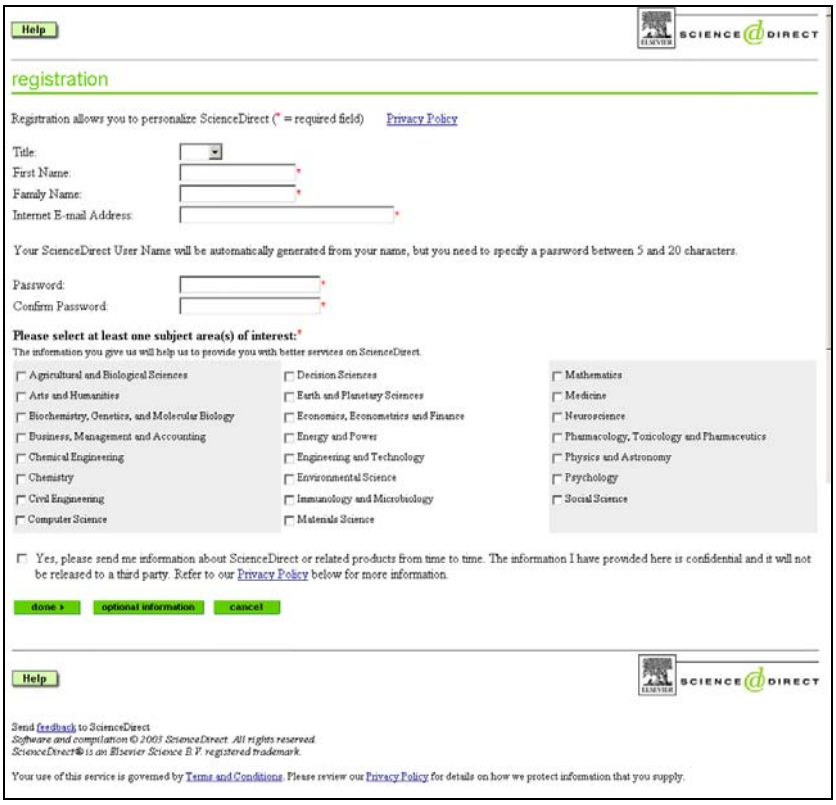
This will take you to a page where you can enter and submit your e-mail address as it appears in your personal profile. An e-mail containing your user name and password will be sent to you.

- Your e-mail address must be entered *exactly* as it is recorded in your personal profile for authentication.
- To access your personal profile, click the My Profile button in the navigation bar and select the Modify Personal Details and Preferences link.

Personal Profile

The **Register Now** link may appear to the right in the login box. If this link is available to you, you can complete the personal profile page and gain access to additional features of ScienceDirect. Additional features may include saving searches, setting e-mail alerts, requesting journal issue alerts, creating a personal journal list and specifying the number of the retrieved documents that are displayed per page in your search results.

Click the **Register Now** link to set up the Personal Profile page.


Help
SCIENCE DIRECT
registration
Registration allows you to personalize ScienceDirect (* = required field) Privacy Policy
Title:
First Name:
Family Name:
Internet E-mail Address:
Your ScienceDirect User Name will be automatically generated from your name, but you need to specify a password between 5 and 20 characters.
Password:
Confirm Password:
Please select at least one subject area(s) of interest:*
The information you give us will help us to provide you with better services on ScienceDirect.
Agricultural and Biological Sciences
Arts and Humanities
Biochemistry, Genetics, and Molecular Biology
Business, Management and Accounting
Chemical Engineering
Chemistry
Civil Engineering
Computer Science
Decision Sciences
Earth and Planetary Sciences
Economics, Econometrics and Finance
Energy and Power
Engineering and Technology
Environmental Science
Immunology and Microbiology
Materials Science
Mathematics
Medicine
Neuroscience
Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics
Physics and Astronomy
Psychology
Social Science
Yes, please send me information about ScienceDirect or related products from time to time. The information I have provided here is confidential and it will not be released to a third party. Refer to our Privacy Policy below for more information.
done
optional information
cancel
Help
SCIENCE DIRECT
Send feedback to ScienceDirect
Software and compilation © 2003 ScienceDirect. All rights reserved
ScienceDirect® is an Elsevier Science B.V. registered trademark.
Your use of this service is governed by Terms and Conditions. Please review our Privacy Policy for details on how we protect information that you supply.

Registration page

To register and activate a login (user name/password) in ScienceDirect, enter your information in the appropriate fields.

1. Complete the name information.
   - From the drop-down list, select the appropriate title (such as *Mr.*, *Mrs.*, *Dr.*, etc.).
   - Enter your first name (or given name). (This information is mandatory.)
   - Enter your family name (or surname). (This information is mandatory.)
   - Enter your E-mail address. (This information is mandatory.)
   - Enter a password to use in your login. (The user name portion of your login will be automatically generated for you.)
   - The password must be from 5 to 20 alphanumeric characters. The password is case-sensitive.
   - Do not use symbols or punctuation marks in your password.
   - Select one or more subject areas of interest. (You must select at least one subject area of interest).
2. If you want to periodically receive information about ScienceDirect or related products, click the check-box which appears below the password fields.

3. To submit the information, click the done button.

   OR

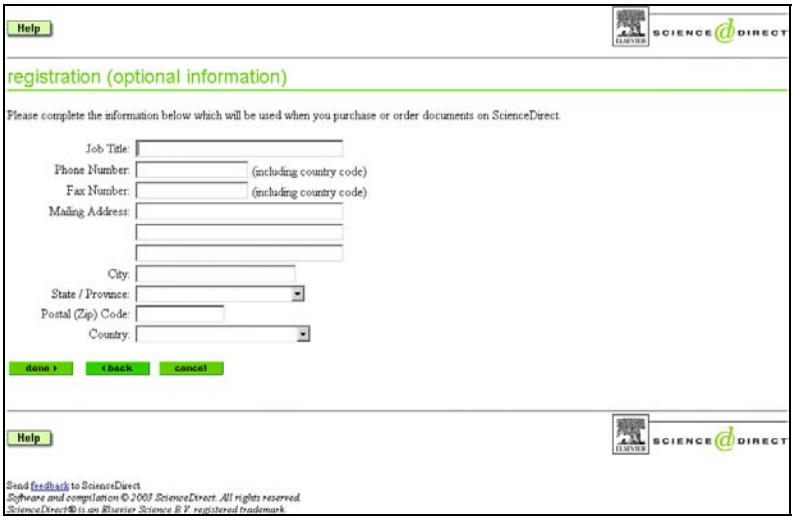
   To enter the additional information (which will be needed if you purchase or order documents on ScienceDirect), click the optional information button. (See Optional Information section below for instructions.)

Notes:

- To clear any information entered, cancel the activation process, and return you to the previous page, click the cancel button.
- Mandatory fields are mark with an asterisk ("*") to the right of the field.
- To review ScienceDirect 's privacy policy, click the Privacy Policy link, which appears at the top and near the bottom of the page.

Optional Information

You may choose to include the optional information in your personal profile. To do this, after completing the Registration page, click the optional information button.



Registration (Optional Information) Page

At the Optional Information page, complete the following information:

1. Enter your job title.

2. Complete the address information.
   - Enter your telephone number.

     Include the country code and the city or area code.

     For example:

     (country code) + (city or area code) + (local number)

     Include the extension number, if applicable.
   - Enter your FAX (facsimile) number, including the country code and city or area code.
   - Enter your mailing address.
   - Street number and name or P.O. Box number
   - City
   - State or Province (for North American addresses)
   - Postal or Zip Code
   - Country
3. To submit the information, click the done button.

Notes:

- To return to the Registration page, click the back button.
- To clear any information entered, cancel the registration process, and return to the previous page, click the cancel button.
  - This will take you to the primary registration page.
  - To complete the cancellation of the registration process, click the cancel button on the primary registration page also.

Quick Search

Once you have logged on, the Quick Search box may be available below the navigation bar on every page of the ScienceDirect application that has the general navigation bar. (This excludes any Help pages, documents displayed in PDF format, and other static pages.)

Quick Search window

A search performed in the Quick Search feature looks only at the abstract portion of documents, the title of documents, and the keywords of documents.

The range of content that is searchable in Quick Search is dependant on where you are within ScienceDirect. That is, the deeper into the application you are when you perform

a quick search, the more granular your results can be. You may narrow the searchable content as far as the level of the application which you are in when you execute the quick search. The searchable content options available are based on your entitlement to the various sources on ScienceDirect.

For example:

- From the ScienceDirect Journal Titles table of contents page, your options to restrict your search are:
  - All Journals in Subject View
  - All Journals
  - All Sources
- From a journal article page, your options to restrict your search increase to include:
  - This Issue (of which the article appears)
  - This Journal
  - All Journals in this Subject view
  - All Journals
  - All Sources
- From a reference work document, your options to restrict your search are:
  - This Reference Works
  - All Reference Works
  - This Subject View
  - All Sources

To execute a Quick Search:

1. Enter your search term(s) in the Quick Search box. (See the Quick Search Tips for information and examples of how to best construct a quick search.)
2. From the **within** drop-down list, select the level of content you want to search.
3. Click the Go button.

   Note: After entering your search term, if you do not change the selection in the **within** drop-down list, you can press the **Enter** key on your keyboard to execute the search.

   If you have changed the selection in the **within** drop-down list, you must click the Go button to execute the search.

Quick Search Tips

You may utilize many of the Boolean syntax rules in constructing a Quick Search. Click on a specific topic or scroll through the searching tips for Quick Search.

Search Terms

- Choose search terms that are specific or closely related to the topic of interest.

  For example: *kidney disease OR renal failure*

- Use terms you might use when discussing the topic with a colleague, including current jargon or buzzwords.
- The words should reflect ideas essential to your research topic, such as treatments, cures, or side-effects.
- Include alternative words and abbreviations.

  For example: *add OR attention deficit disorder*

- Avoid words that are too general, such as *cell* or *behavior*.

Singular Word Form

- Using the singular word form will retrieve the singular, plural, and possessive forms of most words.

  For example: *city* would find *city, cities, city's,* and *cities'*

- The system will not automatically find the plural form of words that end in *-us* or *-is*, or other irregular plural forms.

  For example: *bonus* would not find *bonuses*

  For example: *child* would not find *children*

  Note: Use the *OR* connector in these instances.

  The System is Not Case-Sensitive.

- Upper and lower case characters are interpreted as equivalents. (Upper case is used below for easy reading only.)

  The System Does Not Search for Stop Words.

Stop words are common, frequently used words. While they may add clarity within the text, they do not add significant distinction to a search request. These words are not searchable and can be omitted from your search string.

Stop words include:

- Most articles (*the*, *an*, etc.)
- Personal pronouns (*he*, *she*, *we*, *they*, etc.)
- Most forms of the verb, *to be* (*be*, *is*, *was*, etc.)
- Some conjunctions (*as*, *because*, *if*, *when*, etc.)

Notes:

- The words, *and* or *or*, are not considered stop words because they are connectors. They are considered reserved words. Avoid using reserved words in your search string by replacing the word with a space.

  For example: When searching for the phrase, *profit and loss*, enter your search string as *profit loss*.

- The word, **not**, is not a stop word, but is a reserved word. It can be searched by enclosing the word in quotation marks as "*not.*"

  For example: When searching for the phrase, *not contested*, enter your search string as *"not" contested*.

- The words, *in* and *a*, are common words but they are not stop words. To search for a phrase containing these words, enter the entire phrase as your search request.

  For example: When searching for the phrase, *one in a million*, enter your search string as *one in a million*.

- If you are not sure whether a word is a stop word, omit the word from your search string and use the *W/nn* proximity connector to account for the word's presence within the search request. (See *Connectors* for more information.)

Connectors

A group of words that does not contain a connector is recognized as a phrase. For example: *learning disorder* or *coronary artery*.

- Use *AND* when all the terms must appear and may be far apart from each other.

  For example: *attention deficit AND hyperactivity*

  Note: If you are searching for a phrase which contains the word *and*, omit the word *and* from your search.

  For example: *profit loss* would find the phrase *profit and loss*.

- Use *OR* when at least one of the terms must appear (such as synonyms, alternate spellings, abbreviations).

  For example: *ld OR learning disorder*

- Use *AND NOT* to exclude specific terms.

  For example: *ganglia OR tumor AND NOT malignant*

  Note: This connector must be used at the end of a search string.

- Use *W/nn* to specify the proximity between the terms. The *W/nn* does not specify the word order--either word may appear first.

Note: *W* represents *within* and *nn* represents the number of words from 1 to 255.

For example: *pain W/15 morphine*

- In determining the value of the *nn*, consider the following as a rule of thumb:

  - To find terms in the same phrase, use *W/3*, *W/4*, or *W/5*.

  - To find terms in the same sentence, use *W/15*.

  - To find terms in the same paragraph, use *W/50*.

- Use *NOT W/nn* to find articles in which the first word appears. The second word may also appear, but not within the specified number of words.
- Use *PRE/nn* to find two words when the first word must precede the second word by a specified number of words.

Note: *PRE* represents *precedes* and *nn* represents the number of words from 1 to 255.

For example: *behavioral PRE/3 disturbances* would find articles in which behavioural precedes disturbances by three or less words

Prioritizing Search Terms

When you use more than one connector in a search request, the connectors operate in the following order:

1. **OR**
2. **W/*nn***
3. **PRE/*nn***
4. **NOT W/*nn***
5. **AND**
6. **AND NOT**

Notes:

- If you use two or more of the same connector, they operate from left to right.
- If you use number connectors with different numbers, the smaller number operates first. (If the numbers are the same, they operate left to right.)

Example:

1. *pain W/15 morphine AND ganglia OR tumor OR lesion W/5 malignant*
2. *OR First*, the system looks for articles containing *ganglia**,** tumor**,*** or *lesion*.

3. *W/5 Next*, it looks for those words within 5 words of *malignant*.
4. *W/15*, *AND Finally*, an article is retrieved if it also contains *pain* within 15 words of *morphine*. (*AND* operates last.)

- Use parentheses to change the connector priority. Connectors inside parentheses have priority over, or operate before, connectors used outside parentheses.

  Example:
  genes OR chromosomes W/5 splicing OR cloning

  Prioritize as: (*genes OR chromosomes W/5 splicing*) *OR cloning*

  First, the system looks for articles containing *genes* or *chromosomes* within 5 words of *splicing*.

  Next, the system looks for articles containing *cloning*.

Wildcard Characters

- Using our wildcard characters and truncation lets you easily combine or eliminate search words, making your search easier.
- Use ! to find a root word plus all the words made by adding letters to the end of it.

  For example: *behav!* would find *behave, behavior, behavior, behavioral, behavioral*

- Use an asterisk (*) to replace characters anywhere in a word, except the first character.
- Use one asterisk for each character you want to replace.

  For example: *wom*n* would find *woman*, *women*

- Use the asterisk to hold a space for variations in spelling at any point in a word.

  For example: *bernst**n* would find both the *ei* and the *ie* spelling of the name

- If you use asterisks at the end of a word, they do not all have to be filled, but may find up to the specified number of characters.

  For example: *transplant*** would find *transplant*, *transplanted*, *transplanter*.

  Note: *transplant*** does not find transplantation or transplanting because only two wildcard characters are used. To find all the variations of transplant, use the **!** wildcard character.

Special Characters and Formula Searching

When constructing a search request for words, equations, or formulae containing special characters, replace any special characters with the standard alphanumeric characters. The general rules are:

- Search the Greek alphabet by replacing the characters with the English spelling for the character.

  For example: To search for the Greek letter, *K*, enter: *Kappa*

- Subscripted and superscripted characters should be entered on the same line with the other characters.

  For example: To search for the chemical notation, H_2O, enter: *H2O*

- Accented characters should be entered as the same characters without the accent mark (even though the accent mark may appear on your keyboard).

  For example: To search for the name, *Fürst*, enter: *Furst*

- Certain non-alpha/numeric special characters (e.g., hyphens, brackets, asterisks, bullets, arrows, daggers, plus signs, minus signs, etc.) are treated as delimiters and are not searchable.

  For example: To search for the term, *high-risk*, enter: *high risk*

Restriction

Numeric data are searchable only as text.

For example: To search involving the number *2*, you would enter *two*.

Publications

ScienceDirect features more than 1,700 Elsevier Science STM (scientific, technical, and medical) journals complemented by additional journals from several other STM publishers. Reference works are also available in ScienceDirect. Reference works are broadly divided into Comprehensives and Encyclopedias.

Journals are categorized in the following STM disciplines:

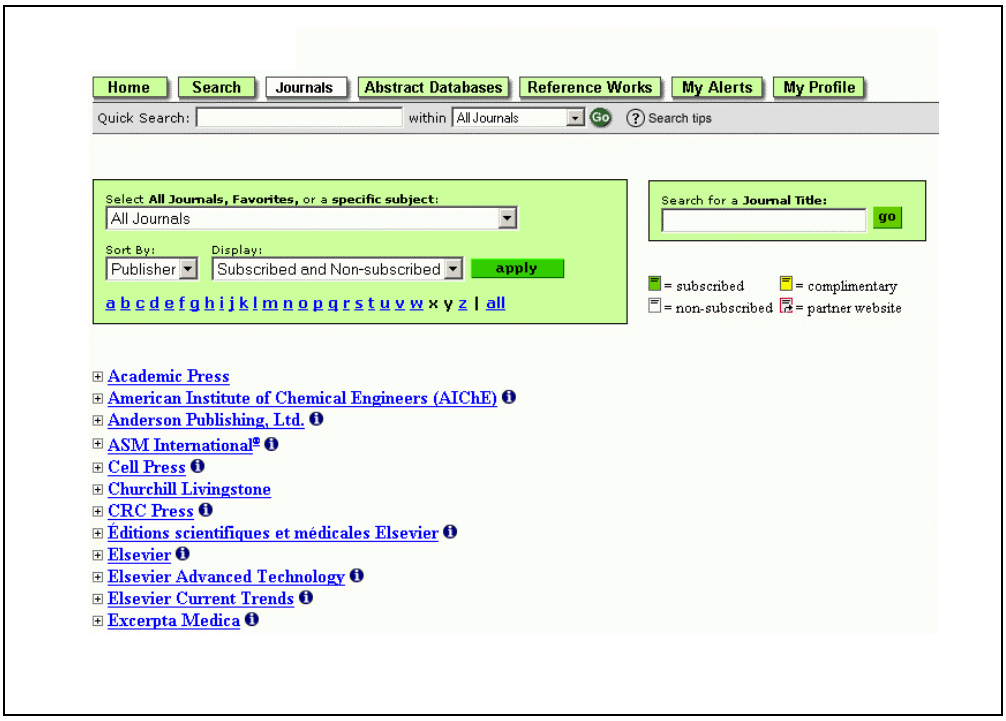
- Agriculture and Biological Sciences
- Arts and Humanities
- Biochemistry, Genetics, and Molecular Biology
- Business, Management and Accounting
- Chemical Engineering
- Chemistry
- Civil Engineering
- Computer Sciences
- Decision Sciences
- Earth and Planetary Sciences
- Economics, Econometrics and Finance
- Energy and Power
- Engineering and Technology
- Environmental Science
- Immunology and Microbiology
- Materials Science
- Mathematics
- Medicine
- Neuroscience
- Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics
- Physics and Astronomy
- Psychology
- Social Science

Each subject category has two (2) or more sub-level subject categories associated with it.

Browsing the Journals

The titles of the journals that are available for browsing are found on the Journals page.

To access the Journals page, click the **Journals** button.



Journals Page (default)

The All Journals list is displayed. To view a specific journal's issue list or access a link to the journal's home page for additional information, click on the journal title. (All journals listed are also available for searching if the search feature is part of your ScienceDirect subscription.)

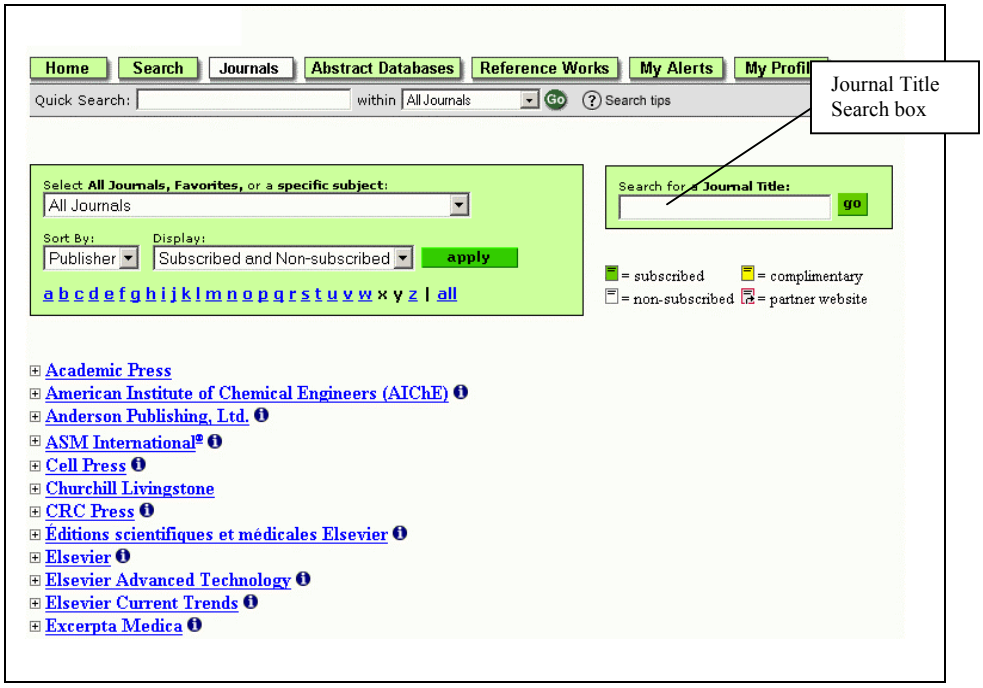
- Journal titles tagged with the subscribed icon ( ) are journals to which you are currently subscribed. You can see the full content of articles from these journals, including bibliographic citations, outlines, abstracts, images and the full-text article, if available, with no additional fee.
- Journal titles tagged with the non-subscribed icon ( ) are journals from which you can view bibliographic information (lists of issues, tables of contents, and abstracts). Other document formats may be available for an additional fee.
- Journal titles tagged with the complimentary icon ( ) are journals that are part of a complimentary subscription package. With the complimentary subscription, you can see the full contents of articles, including bibliographic citations, outlines, abstracts, images and the full-text article, if available, with no additional fee.
- Journal titles tagged with the partner Web site icon ( ) are journals from which you can view bibliographic information (lists of issues, tables of contents, and abstracts).

Access to the full-text articles and additional features is available from ScienceDirect's direct link (or gateway) to the publishers' Web sites.

Note: Access to the publishers' Web site and/or access to full-text documents may require a separate subscription with the publisher of the journal.

Searching for a Journal Title

From the **Search for a Journal Title** box, you can search for a journal title that contains a specific term or phrase.



Journals Page

To execute a journal title search, complete the following steps:

1. From the **Journal Titles** search box, enter a term or phrase in the search box.
2. Click the go button.

Journal title(s) returned in the search results will match all the terms you have entered in the **Journal Titles** search box.

For example:

If you enter the phrase *chemical engineering* the search box, the search results would be:

Bio**chemical Engineering** Journal

Chemical Engineering and Processing

Chemical Engineering Journal

The **Chemical Engineering** Journal and the Bio**chemical Engineering** Journal

Chemical Engineering Science

Colloids and Surfaces A: Physico**chemical** and **Engineering** Aspects

Computers & **Chemical Engineering**

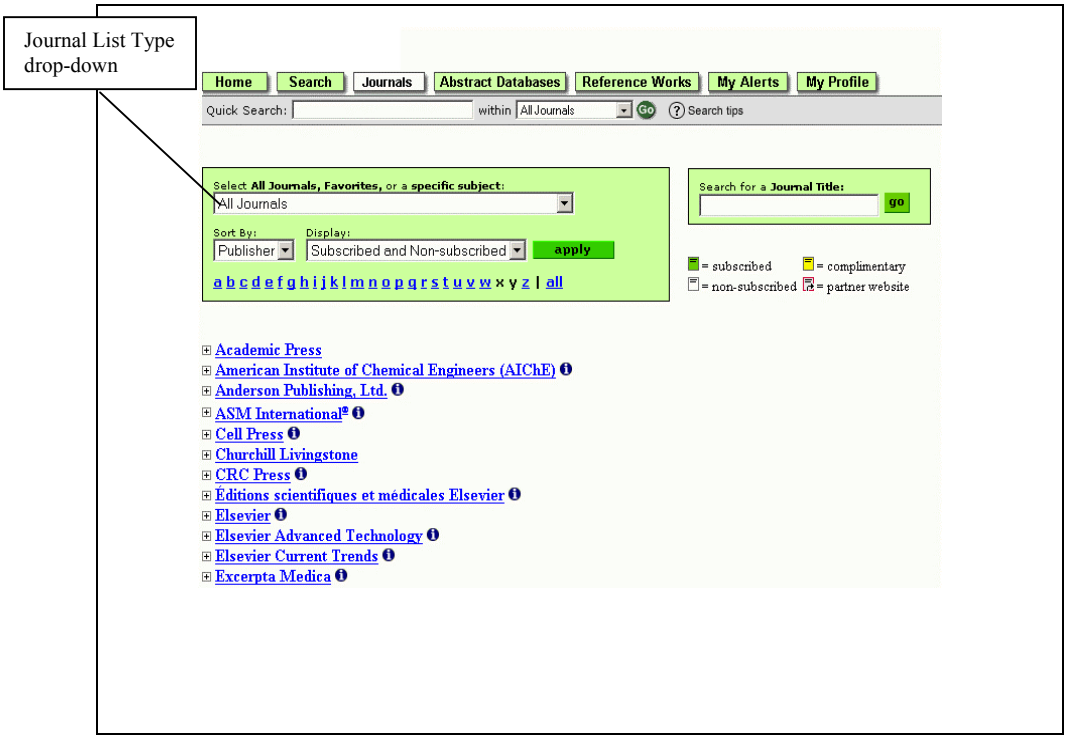
- If you enter multiple search terms, they must be in the same order as they appear in the journal title(s). (In the example above, a journal titled, *The Engineering and Chemical Processing Journal*, would not be retrieved because the terms in the title do not appear in the same order as the terms that were searched.)
- You cannot use Boolean syntax and/or Boolean connectors (e.g., *and*, *or*, and *not*) in your search to show logical dependence between search terms. If included, these terms must also appear as part of the journal title.
- You cannot use wildcard characters in your search.
- Partial terms (without wildcards) may be entered, but the partial terms must be entered in the same order as the words which appear in the full journal title(s).
- Entry in the search text-box is not case-sensitive.

Selecting a Journals List

Several display options are available in the green box above the journal titles list. Use these options to limit the number of journals you have to browse through in order to locate the journals that are related to your research.

Selecting a Journals List Type

From the **Select All Journals, Favorites, or a specific subject** list, click on the type of list you would like to browse.

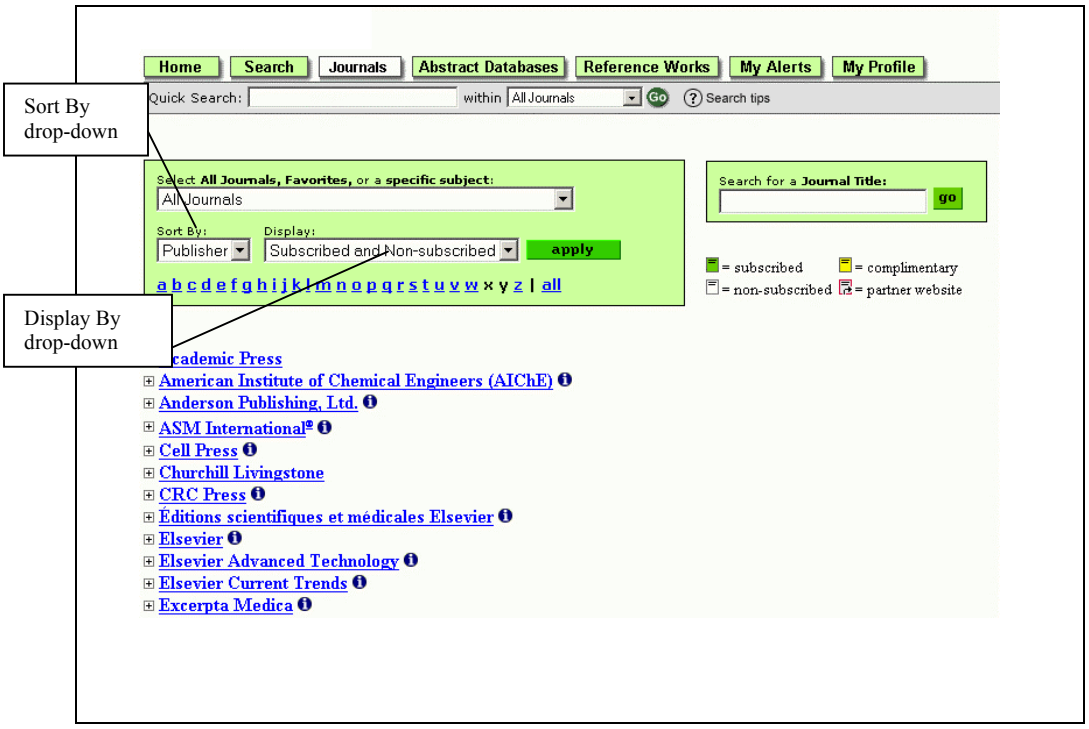


Journals Page

You can select from one of the following:

All Journals	Lists all the journals in your subscription list. (This is the default journal list type.)
Favorite Journals	Lists all the journals of which you have previously selected as your favorite journals. • If you select **Favorite Journals** as your list type, and you have not created a Favorite Journals List, a link to Set up your favorite journals appears on the Journals page. Click this link to create your own favorite journals list to use in the future. • To modify an existing Favorite Journals List, click the Add/Remove Favorite Journals link. This link appears above the journal list when the selected journal list type is **Favorite Journals**. • See the *My Profile* section of this User Manual for more information about the Favorite Journals List.
Specific Subject	Lists all the journals that have been categorized as belonging to a particular subject area.

Changing the Display of the List



Journals Page

To change the display of the journal titles listed, complete the following steps:

1. From the **Sort By** drop-down list, choose one of the following formats:

Title	The journal titles are displayed in alphabetical order. (This is the default **Sort By** setting.)
Subject	The journal titles are displayed according to their subject categories.
Publisher	The journal titles are displayed according to their publisher.

2. From the **Display** drop-down list, choose one of the following lists:

Subscribed and Non-subscribed	A list of all journals available that is associated with the currently selected journal list type. (This is the default **Display** setting.)
Subscribed Journals	A list of the journals available to which you are currently subscribed and are associated with the currently selected journal list type.
Non-subscribed	A list of the journals available to which you are not currently subscribed and are associated with the currently selected journal list type.

Note: If your browser has JavaScript™ enabled, skip Step 3. (See *Technical Requirements, Browser Preferences* in this manual for instructions to check if JavaScript is enabled on your PC.)

3. Click the

button.

Browsing a Journals List

Once the journal list type and display options have been selected, navigation through the list is quite simple.

You can locate a journal in the list you are viewing by selecting the first letter of the journal title from the alphabet bar. The journal titles of the selected list that begin with the letter you have selected from the alphabet bar will be displayed.

Browsing an All Journals List

To view all of the journal titles available, complete the following steps:

1. From the **Select All Journals, Favorites, or a specific subject** list, click **All Journals** option.
2. From the **Sort By** drop-down list, select the order in which you want the list displayed.
3. From the **Display** drop-down list, select the journal list you to want to browse.

   For example: To view all the journal titles available to you listed in alphabetical order:

   1. From the **Select All Journals, Favorites, or a specific subject** drop-down list which appears at the top of the green display options box, select **All Journals**.
   2. From the **Sort By** drop-down box, select **Title**.
   3. From the **Display** drop-down box, select **Subscribed and Non-subscribed**.
   4. If JavaScript is not enabled, click

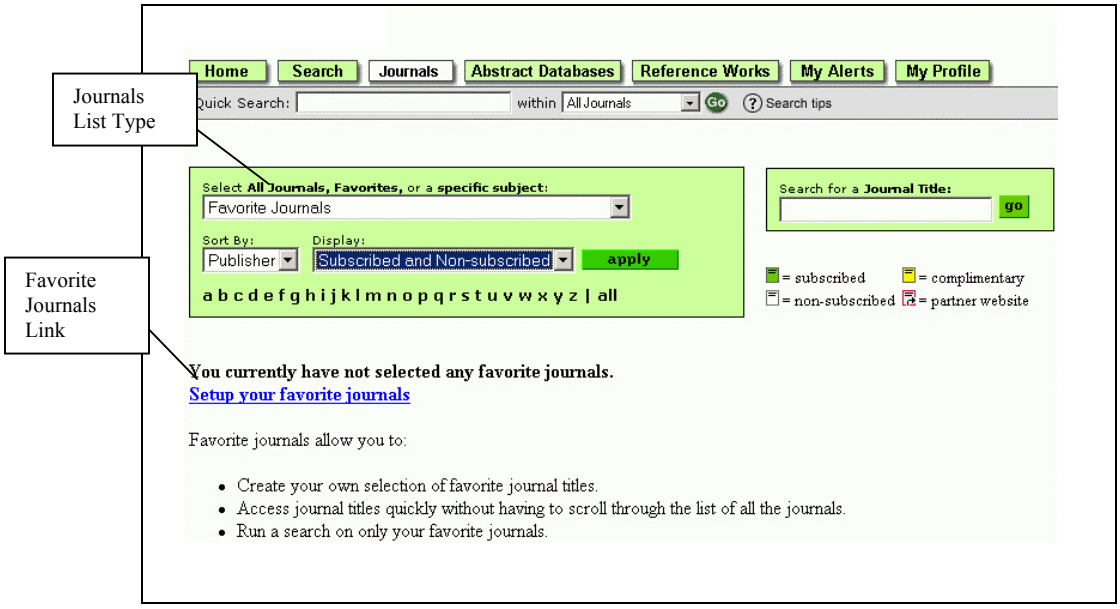
. (If JavaScript is enabled, skip Step 4.)

Browsing Your Favorite Journals List

A favorite journal list can help limit the size of the journal list you are browsing. Your favorite journal list can include subscribed journals and non-subscribed journals.

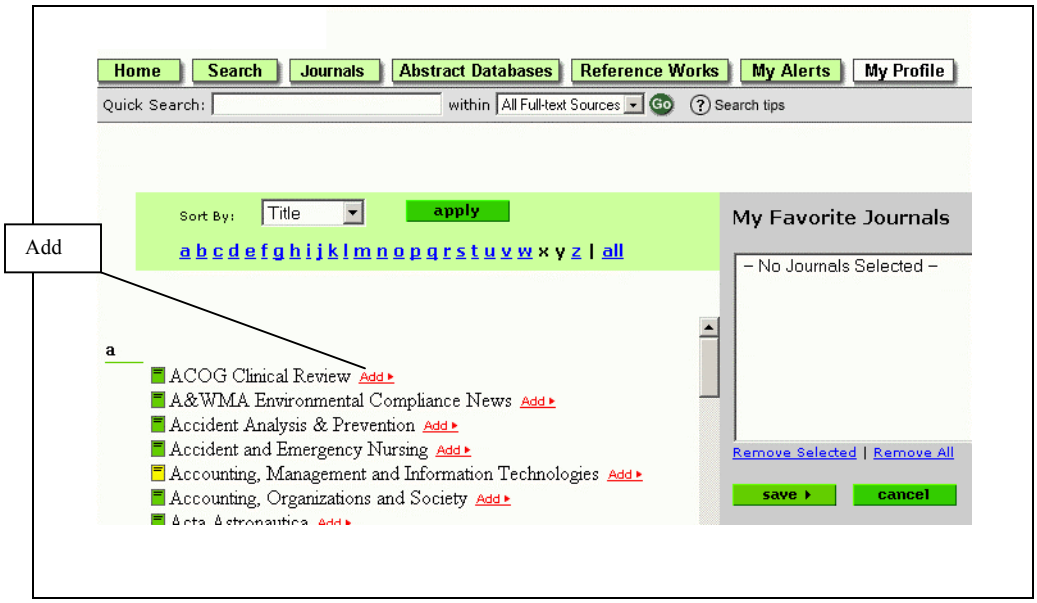
> **Note:** Favorite Journal List is only available to users with a personal user name and password.

If you select **Favorite Journals**, but you have not created a favorite journal list yet, a link to Setup your favorite journals appears on the Journals page. Click this link to go to the Favorite Journal List page and create your favorite journal list.



Journals Page (No Favorite Journal List)

At the Favorite Journals List page, you can create or modify your favorite journals list

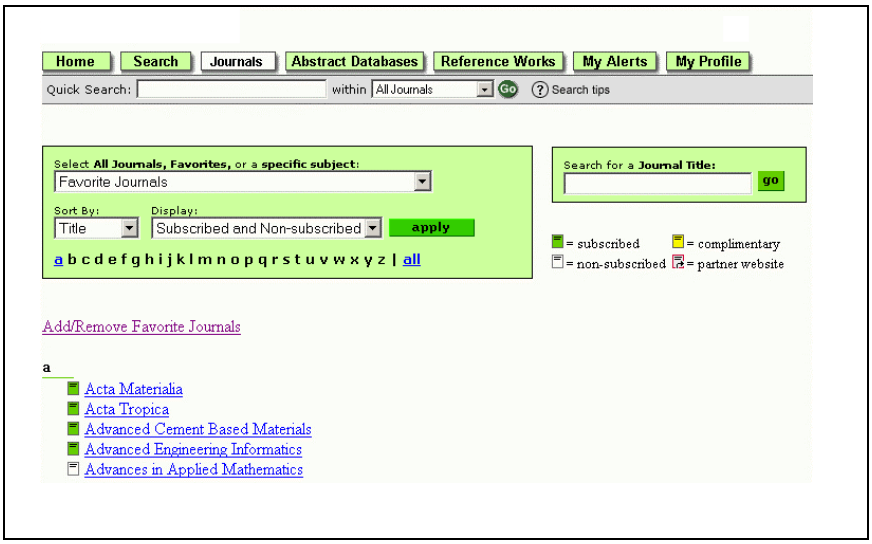


Favorite Journals List Page

To create or modify your Favorite Journals List, complete the following steps:

1. Click the Add ▸ link that appears to the right of the journal title(s) you wish to include in your favorite journals list.
   - This will add the journal titles to the **My Favorite Journals** list box.
   - If the journal title is already on your favorite journal list, no action will be taken if you click the Add ▸ link.
2. Click the save ▸ button. This will save your favorite journals list and return you to the Journals page.

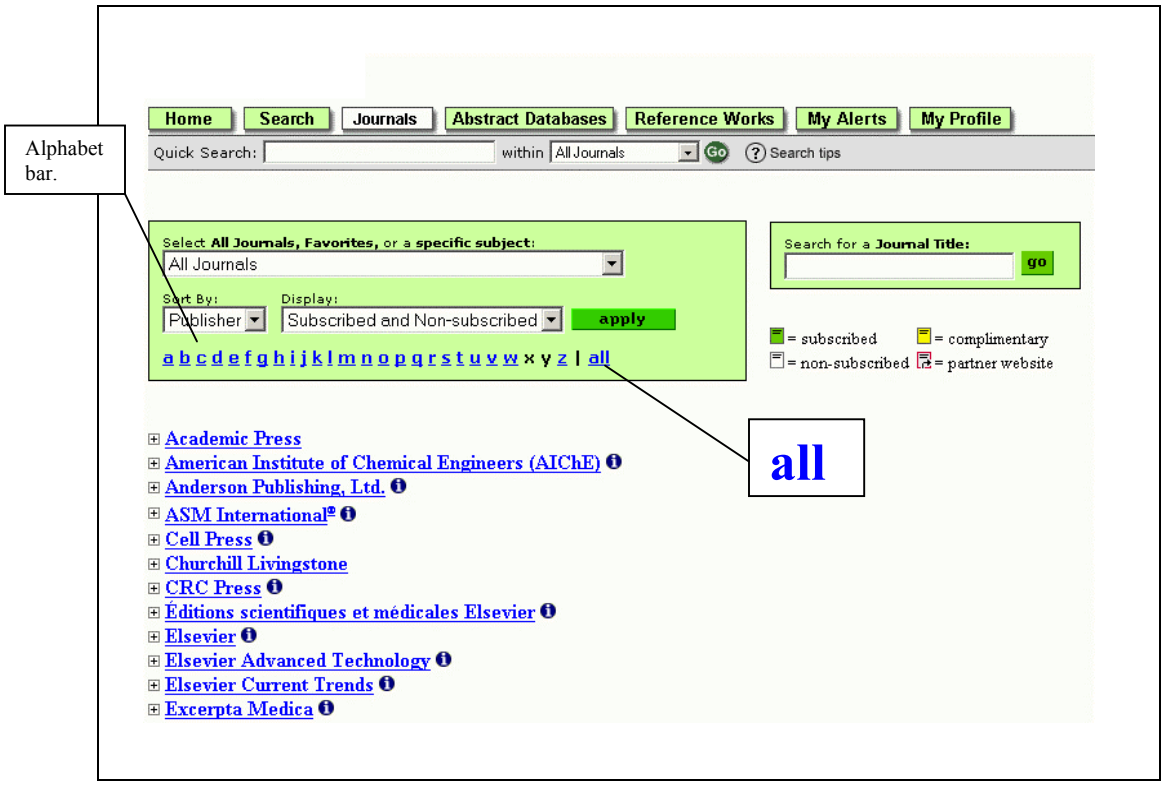
To change your favorite journals list, click the Add/Remove Favorite Journals link on the Journal page. This will return you to the Favorite Journal List page where you can modify your favorite journal list. (For more information about the My Favorite Journals List, see the *My Profiles* section of this User Manual.)



Journals Page (Favorite Journals by Title)

Browsing a Journals List by Title

From the selected journal list, you can locate a specific journal title quickly by using the alphabet bar.



To display a journal list by title, complete the following steps:

1. From the **Select All, Favorites, or specific subject** list, select a journal list type.
   - All Journals
   - Favorite Journals
   - A specific Subject Area
2. From the **Sort By** drop-down list, select **Title**.
3. From the **Display** drop-down list, select the desired list type.
   - Subscribed and Non-subscribed
   - Subscribed Journals
   - Non-subscribed Journals

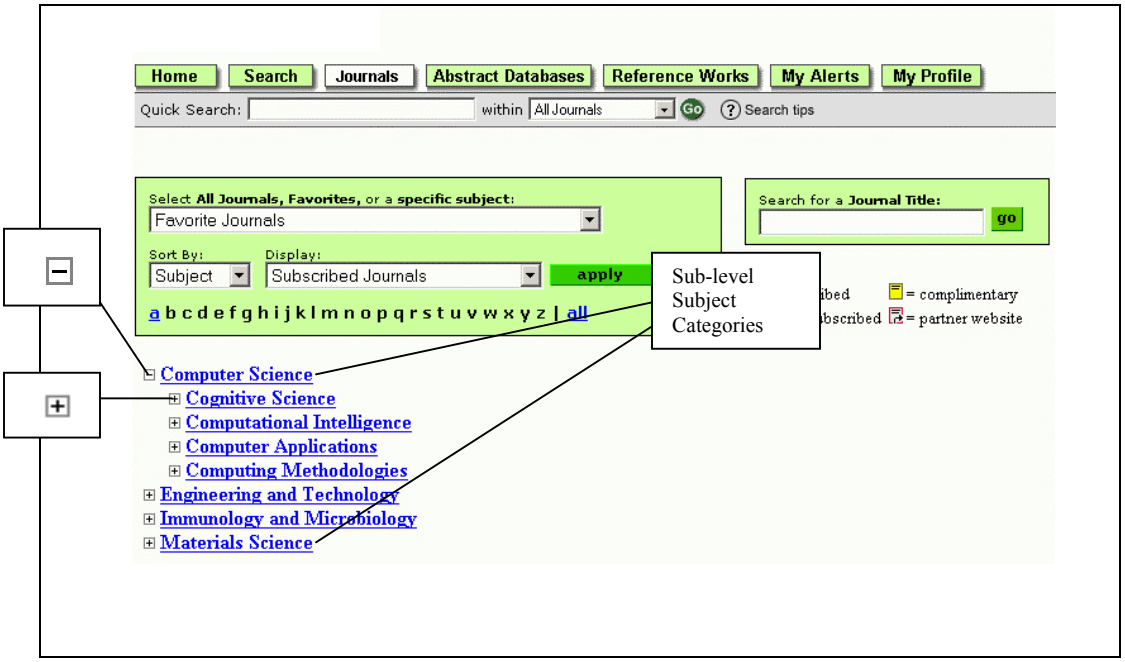
   Note: If your browser has JavaScript™ enabled, skip Step 4. (See *Technical Requirements, Browser Preferences* in this manual for instructions to check if JavaScript is enabled on your PC.)

4. Click the

button.
5. The journal titles will display in alphabetical order. You can then scroll down to the desired journal title.
   - You can locate a journal in the list you are viewing by selecting the first letter of the journal title from the alphabet bar. The journal titles that begin with the selected letter will be displayed.
   - Click the all link to retrieve the entire journal titles list in alphabetical order. The alphabet bar will remain available for additional letter selections.

Browsing a Journals List by Subject

You can review a journal list that is organized according to the sub-level subject categories (which appear under the selected subject area).



Journals by Subject

To display a journal list by subject, complete the following steps:

1. From the **Select All, Favorites, or specific subject** list, select a journal list type.
   - All Journals
   - Favorite Journals
   - A specific Subject Area
2. From the **Sort By** drop-down list, select **Subject.**
3. From the **Display** drop-down list, select the desired list type.
   - Subscribed and Non-subscribed
   - Subscribed Journals
   - Non-subscribed Journals

   Note: If your browser has JavaScript™ enabled, skip Step 4. (See *Technical Requirements, Browser Preferences* in this manual for instructions to check if JavaScript is enabled on your PC.)
4. Click the apply button.

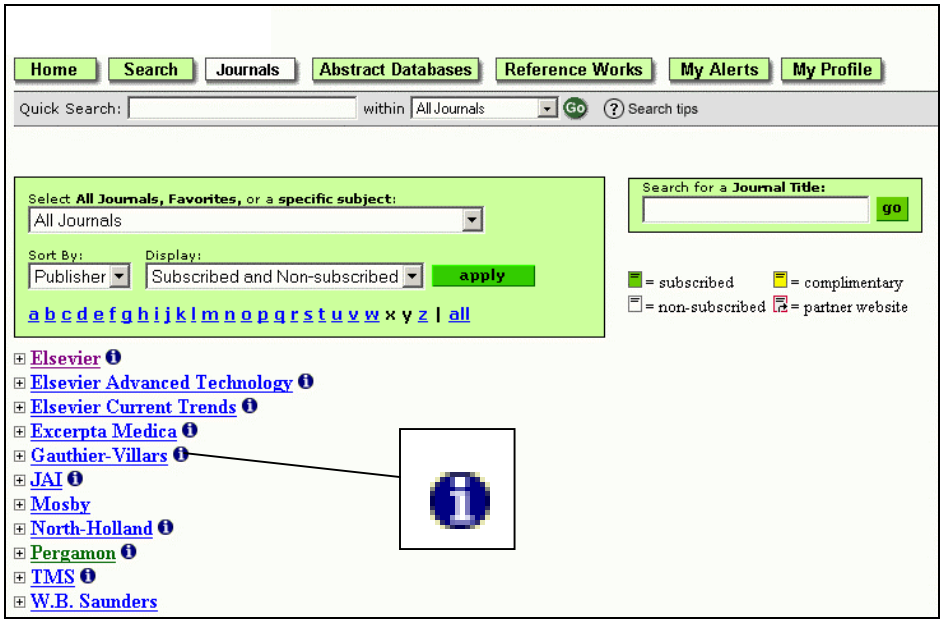
5. To display the journal titles that are within a specific sub-level subject category, click on the subject category.

   - If a ⊞ symbol appears to the left of the subject category it indicates sub-level subject categories. Click on the subject link to expand the subject hierarchy to the next level.
   - If a ⊟ symbol appears to the left of the journal titles it indicates the subject hierarchy has been expanded to its furthest level.

   Note: A journal title may appear under more than one sub-level subject category.

Browsing a Journals List by Publisher

You can review a journal list organized according to journals' publisher names.



All Journals by Publisher

To review a journal list organized according to the journals' publisher names, complete the following steps:

1. From the **Select All, Favorites, or specific subject** list, select a journal list type.
   - All Journals
   - Favorite Journals
   - A specific Subject Area
2. From the **Sort By** drop-down list, select **Publisher.**
3. From the **Display** drop-down list, select the desired list type.
   - Subscribed and Non-subscribed
   - Subscribed Journals
   - Non-subscribed Journals

   Note: If your browser has JavaScript™ enabled, skip Step 4. (See *Technical Requirements, Browser Preferences* in this manual for instructions to check if JavaScript is enabled on your PC.)

4. Click the apply button.
5. Click on the publisher name to display the journal titles associated with the publisher.

To link to a publisher's Web site, click the icon that appears to the right of the publisher's name.

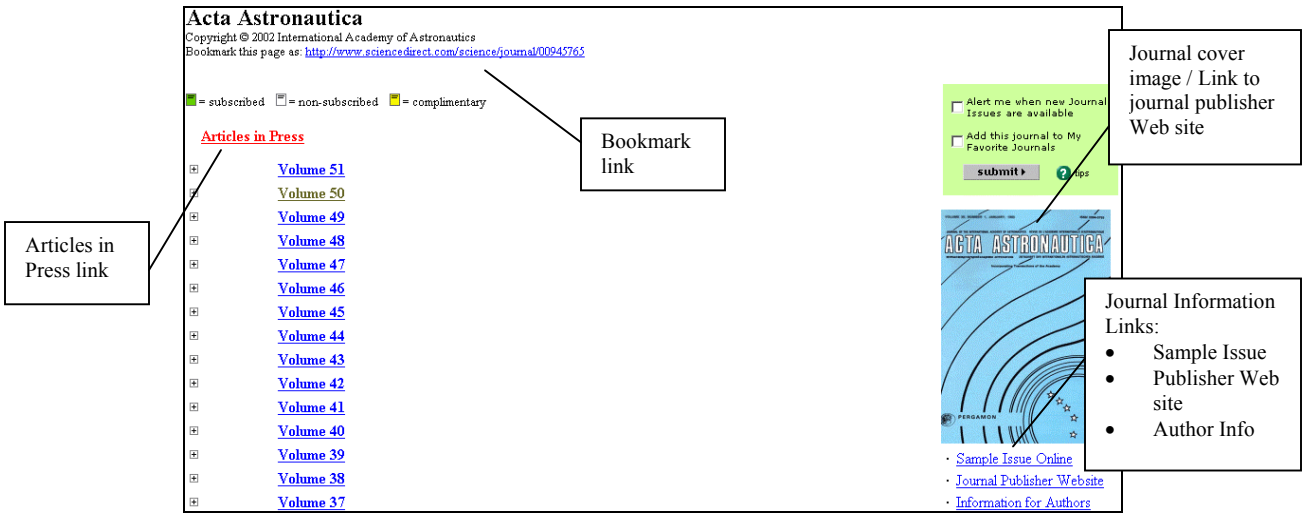
Browsing a Journal's Volumes/Issues Table of Contents

When you click on a journal title, the journal's home page is displayed.

Notes:

- If a Volume/Issue is dedicated to a specific topic, information regarding the topic is displayed below the Volume/Issue information. This information will also be displayed below the Volume/Issue information at the top of the article's page, and also at the end of the article.

- You can bookmark a journal by right-clicking the associated link beneath the journal's title and choosing **Add to Favorites...** if using Microsoft® Internet Explorer, or choosing **File Bookmark for Link** if using Netscape® Navigator.



Journal Volume/Issue Page

All available volumes and/or issues of the journal selected are listed on the Journal Issue page.

- The journal's cover image and the journal information links below the cover image both serve as a link to the journal publisher's Web site which can provide additional journal information, such as the journal's aims and scope, editorial board, subscription information, etc.
- If the journal is published by or associated with a learned society, a link to the society's Web site may also be present below the cover image.
- A link to a sample issue of the journal may be present under the cover image.
- A link to author information may also be present, linking to an area of the publishers' Web site where information related to the article submitting and tracking procedures for authors can be found.

Note: The publisher site or any other additional information will populate in a secondary browser window when accessed.

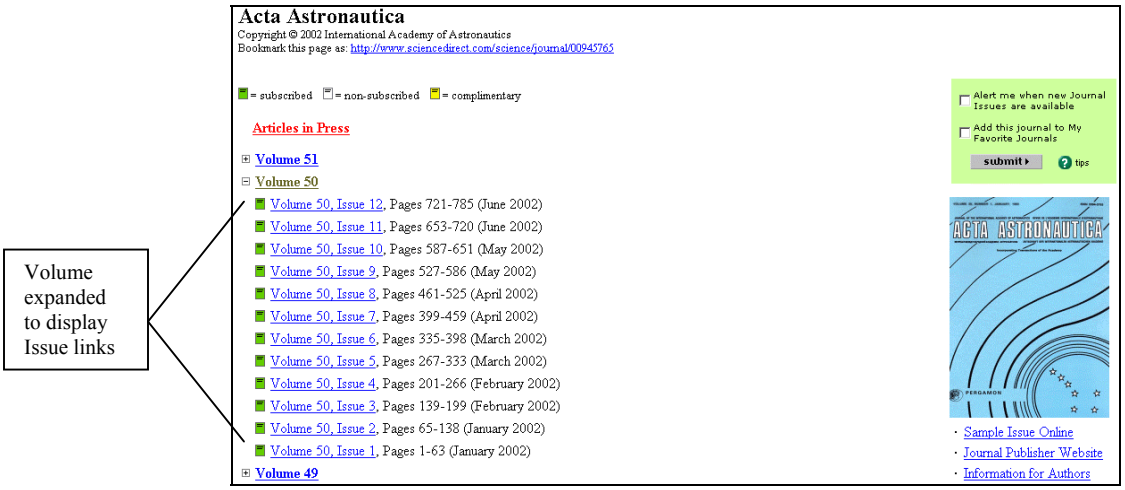
Accessing Articles in Press

An **Articles in Press** link may appear above the volumes/issues links. This link will take you to an article list that contains the citations for the journal articles that have been accepted for publication but have not completed the formal publishing process. Therefore, articles in press are articles that have not yet been assigned to a journal issue.

Upon completion of the publication process, the pre-published files are replaced by the official published article and become available via the appropriate journal issue.

Selecting a Journal Issue

To review the issues within a specific volume, click on the volume. This will expand to display the issue numbers, page ranges, and dates within that volume. You can then select the specific issue you want to browse.


Volume expanded to display Issue links
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Bookmark this page as: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/00945765
= subscribed = non-subscribed = complimentary
Articles in Press
Volume 51
Volume 50
Volume 50, Issue 12, Pages 721-785 (June 2002)
Volume 50, Issue 11, Pages 653-720 (June 2002)
Volume 50, Issue 10, Pages 587-651 (May 2002)
Volume 50, Issue 9, Pages 527-586 (May 2002)
Volume 50, Issue 8, Pages 461-525 (April 2002)
Volume 50, Issue 7, Pages 399-459 (April 2002)
Volume 50, Issue 6, Pages 335-398 (March 2002)
Volume 50, Issue 5, Pages 267-333 (March 2002)
Volume 50, Issue 4, Pages 201-266 (February 2002)
Volume 50, Issue 3, Pages 139-199 (February 2002)
Volume 50, Issue 2, Pages 65-138 (January 2002)
Volume 50, Issue 1, Pages 1-63 (January 2002)
Volume 49
Alert me when new Journal Issues are available
Add this journal to My Favorite Journals
submit
tips
ACTA ASTRONAUTICA
Sample Issue Online
Journal Publisher Website
Information for Authors

Journal's Volume/Issue List

Note: Not all volumes/issues are displayed in this condensed format. Page range information may not be available for all issues.

- Journal issues tagged with the subscribed icon ( ) are issues that are part of your current journal subscription. You can see the full content of articles, including bibliographic citations, outlines, abstracts, images and the full-text article, if available, with no additional fee.
- Journal issues tagged with the non-subscribed icon ( ) are issues that are not part of your current journal subscription. You can view bibliographic information (lists of issues, tables of contents, and abstracts), Other document formats may be available for an additional fee.
- Journal issues tagged with the complimentary icon ( ) are issues that are part of a complimentary subscription package. With the complimentary subscription, you can

see the full contents of articles, including bibliographic citations, outlines, abstracts, images and the full-text article, if available, with no additional fee.

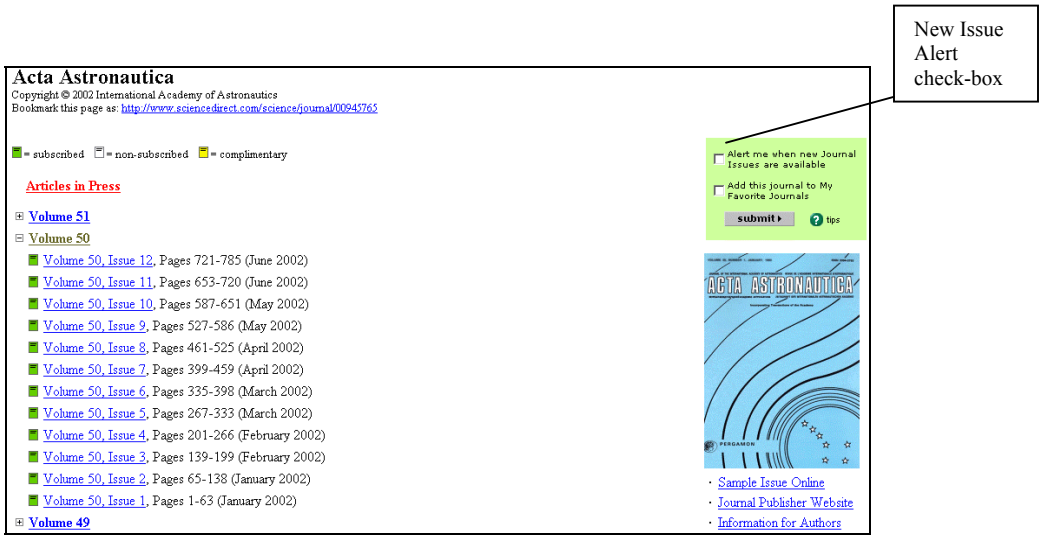
- If the journal is associated with other titles (e.g. due to name changes, mergers or splits), a note will appear at the top of the journal's volume/issues page, stating the circumstances of the change and the associated journal names**.**

  For example: "Formerly known as *journal title*" or "Now published as *journal title.*"

  - Links are available to access the associated journals.
  - Issues are listed against the journal title under which they were originally published. In the case of name changes, both the old and new journal titles will appear on the Journals page, and the relevant issues will be listed under the appropriate journal title.

Requesting a Journal Issue Alert

Note: Journal Issue Alerts are only available to users with a personal user name and password.


New Issue Alert check-box
Acta Astronautica
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Bookmark this page as: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/00945765
= subscribed = non-subscribed = complimentary
Articles in Press
Volume 51
Volume 50
Volume 50, Issue 12, Pages 721-785 (June 2002)
Volume 50, Issue 11, Pages 653-720 (June 2002)
Volume 50, Issue 10, Pages 587-651 (May 2002)
Volume 50, Issue 9, Pages 527-586 (May 2002)
Volume 50, Issue 8, Pages 461-525 (April 2002)
Volume 50, Issue 7, Pages 399-459 (April 2002)
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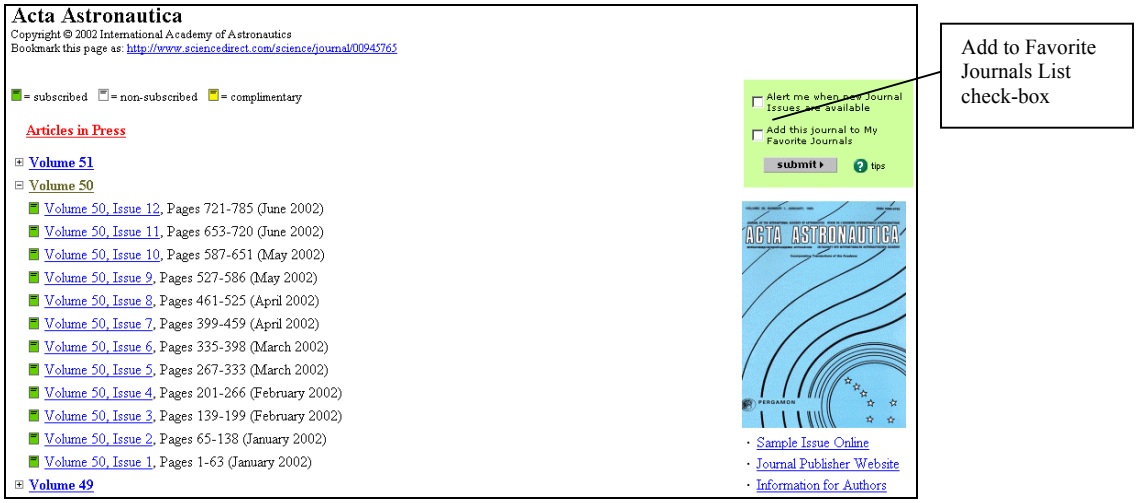
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The Favorite Journals List can be used to restrict journal browsing or searching. From the journal home page, you can request a journal title be added to your Favorite Journals List.

To request a journal title be added to your Favorite Journals List from the journal home page, complete the following steps.

1. Click the check-box labeled, **Add this journal to My Favorite Journals**.
2. Click the submit button.
   - If the check-box is selected and you want to de-select it, follow the same steps listed above.
   - A change to the status of the check-boxes activates the submit button, turning it green.

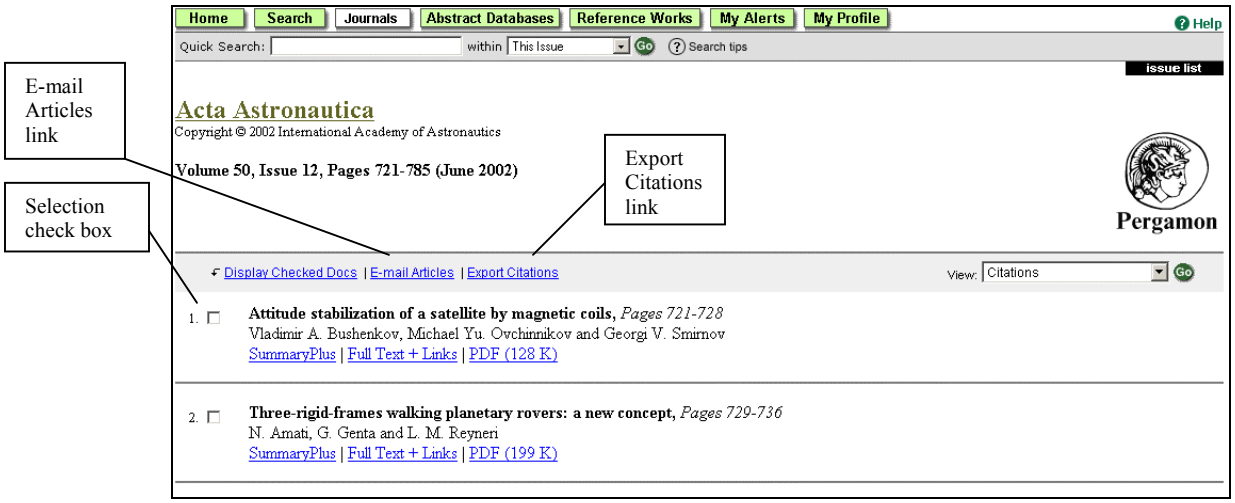
Note: To access your favorite journals list, click the My Profile button on the on the navigation bar, and select Add/Remove Favorite Journals.

For more information about maintaining a Favorite Journals List, see the *My Profile* section of this User Manual.

Browsing an Issue's Article List

To browse the table of contents of an issue, click on one of the issues listed. The articles published in the journal issue you selected appear on the Issue's Article List page.

Note: If a volume/issue of a journal is dedicated to a specific topic, information regarding the topic is displayed below the volume/issue information. This information will also be displayed below the volume/issue information at the top of the article's page, and also at the end of the article.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To reduce the size of the document list you are browsing, complete the following steps:

1. Click the check-boxes to the left of the document citations for the citations you want to retain in the document list.
2. Click the display checked docs link, which appears at the top of the citation list.

This will return a document list with only the articles you checked for inclusion.

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To export (or download) document citations and/or abstracts from the journal issue document list, complete the following steps:

1. Click on the check-boxes to the left of the document citations you want to download.

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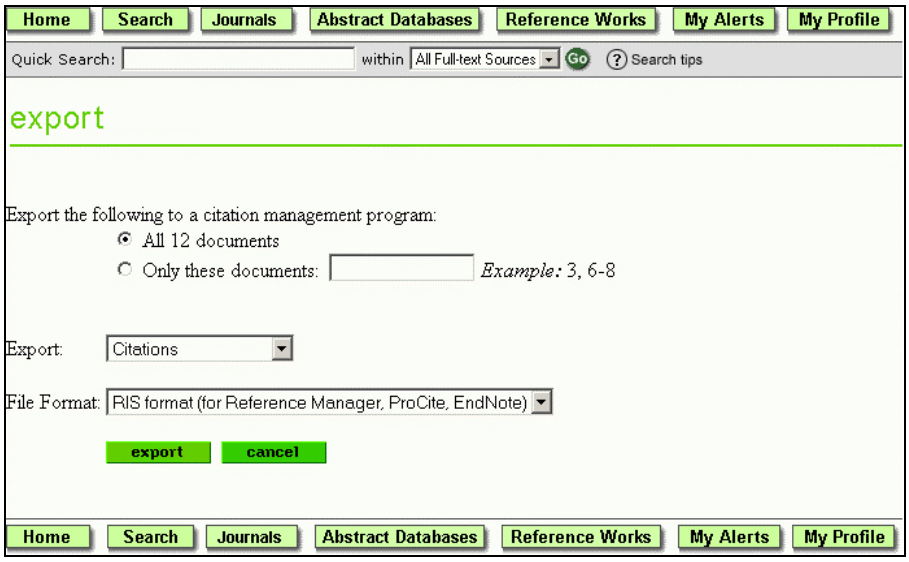
2. Click the Export Citations link, which appears in the green bar above the document list.



Export Confirmation Page

3. From the Export confirmation page, click on the appropriate button for the documents you wish to export.
   - Select the **All…** button to export all the citations/abstracts from the document list.
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4. From the **Export** drop-down box, select the information you wish to export. You can choose to export citations or citations and abstracts.
5. From the **File Format** drop-down box, select the format in which you wish to export the information.
6. Click the export button.
7. To return to the previous page without submitting the export, click the cancel button.

Browsing Documents

When browsing documents, you can view or print one of the documents by clicking on the appropriate document link, which appears below the article citation in the article list.

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To read one of the documents, click on the appropriate document link. The document links appear below the issue/article citation or below the reference work's publication title near the top of the page.

To browse other found documents, use the **results list**, **previous**, and **next** buttons at the top of the screen to navigate through the documents or to return to the document list.

results list:

If you select the **results list** button, you will be returned to the document list, which displays your search results.

previous:

If you select the **previous** button, and you have already viewed a document before the one you are presently viewing, you will return to that previous document.

next:

If you select the **next** button, and you have access to the next document within the document listing, you will advance to the next document within the listing.

- If you are not entitled to view the next document within a listing, and you select the **next** button, you will be directed to view the abstract view of the document.
- Also, when you use the **previous** button to view the previous document, the document will be displayed in the original format that was selected.

  For example, if you are currently viewing an abstract view of a document, and you click the **previous** button to view an earlier document that was originally displayed in Full Text + Links format, then the document will again be displayed in the Full Text + Links format.

  This is also true with using the **next** button. If you are viewing the abstract version of a document, and you select the **next** button, the next document will display the abstract version of the document.

Note: If the article link appears as Article at *Journal Name*, the full text document is available from the publisher's web site. Click this link to go to the publisher's web site.

Admittance into the publisher's web site and/or the full text document may require a separate subscription with the publisher.

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Full Text + Links	Includes the abstract, an outline of the article with hypertext links, and the full-text of the article (including thumbnail images, and bibliographic reference links).	Available for subscribed journals that are in the DocumentPlus format.
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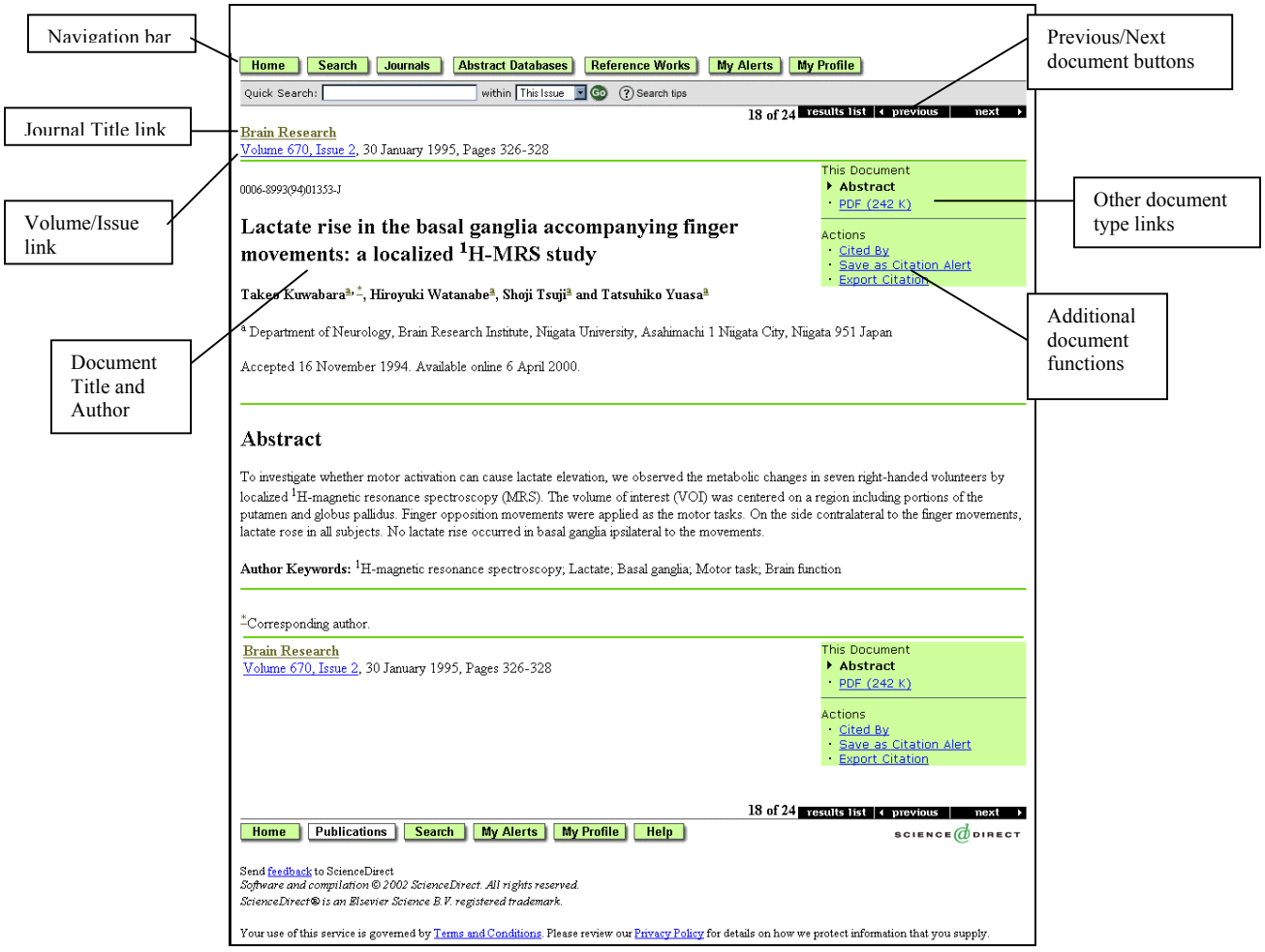
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Brain Research
Volume 670, Issue 2, 30 January 1995, Pages 326-328
0006-8993(94)01353-J
Lactate rise in the basal ganglia accompanying finger movements: a localized 1H-MRS study
Takeo Kuwabara, Hiroyuki Watanabe, Shoji Tsuji and Tatsuhiko Yuasa
Department of Neurology, Brain Research Institute, Niigata University, Asahimachi 1 Niigata City, Niigata 951 Japan
Accepted 16 November 1994. Available online 6 April 2000.
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Abstract
To investigate whether motor activation can cause lactate elevation, we observed the metabolic changes in seven right-handed volunteers by localized 1H-magnetic resonance spectroscopy (MRS). The volume of interest (VOI) was centered on a region including portions of the putamen and globus pallidus. Finger opposition movements were applied as the motor tasks. On the side contralateral to the finger movements, lactate rose in all subjects. No lactate rise occurred in basal ganglia ipsilateral to the movements.
Author Keywords: 1H-magnetic resonance spectroscopy; Lactate; Basal ganglia; Motor task; Brain function
Corresponding author.
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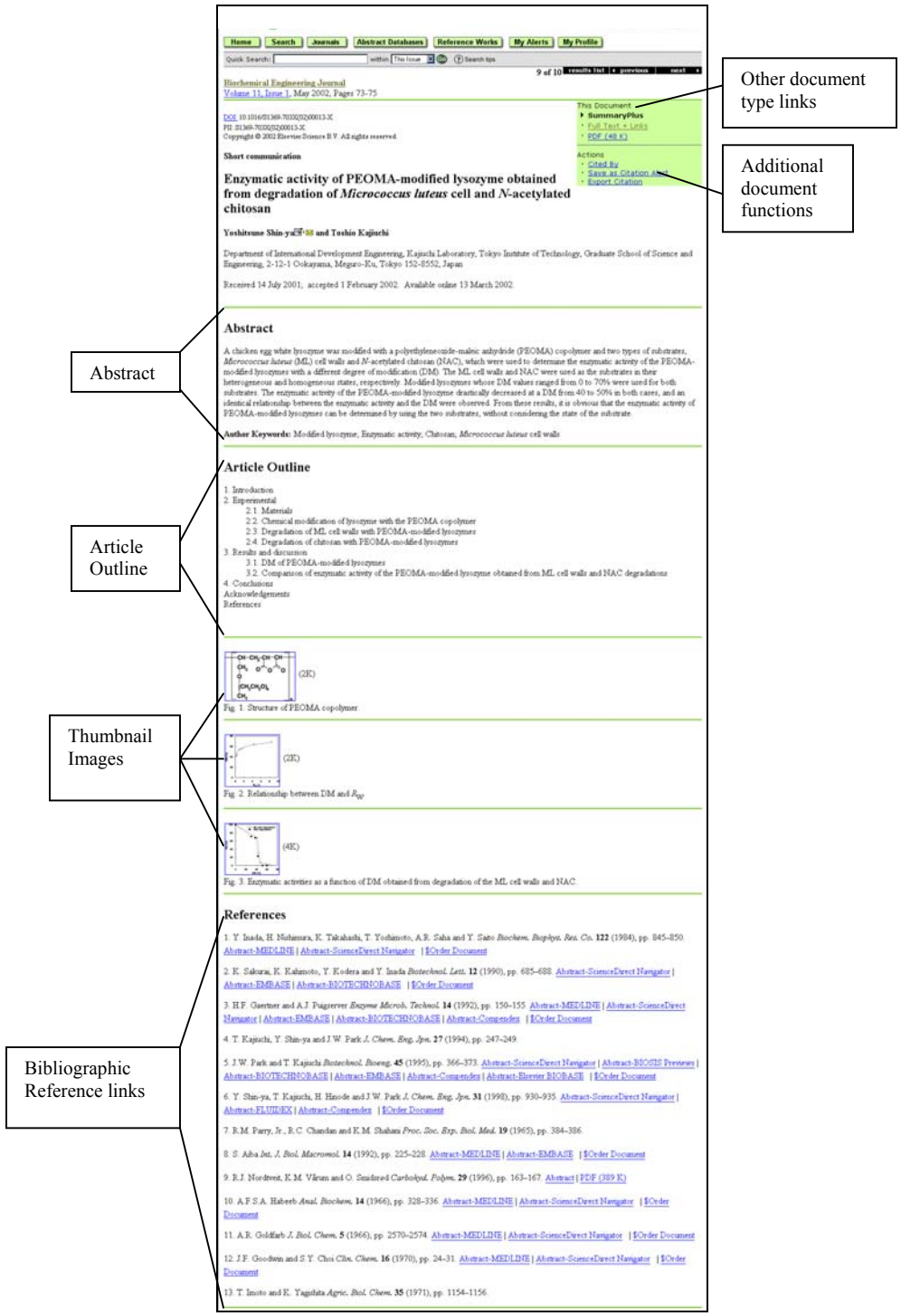

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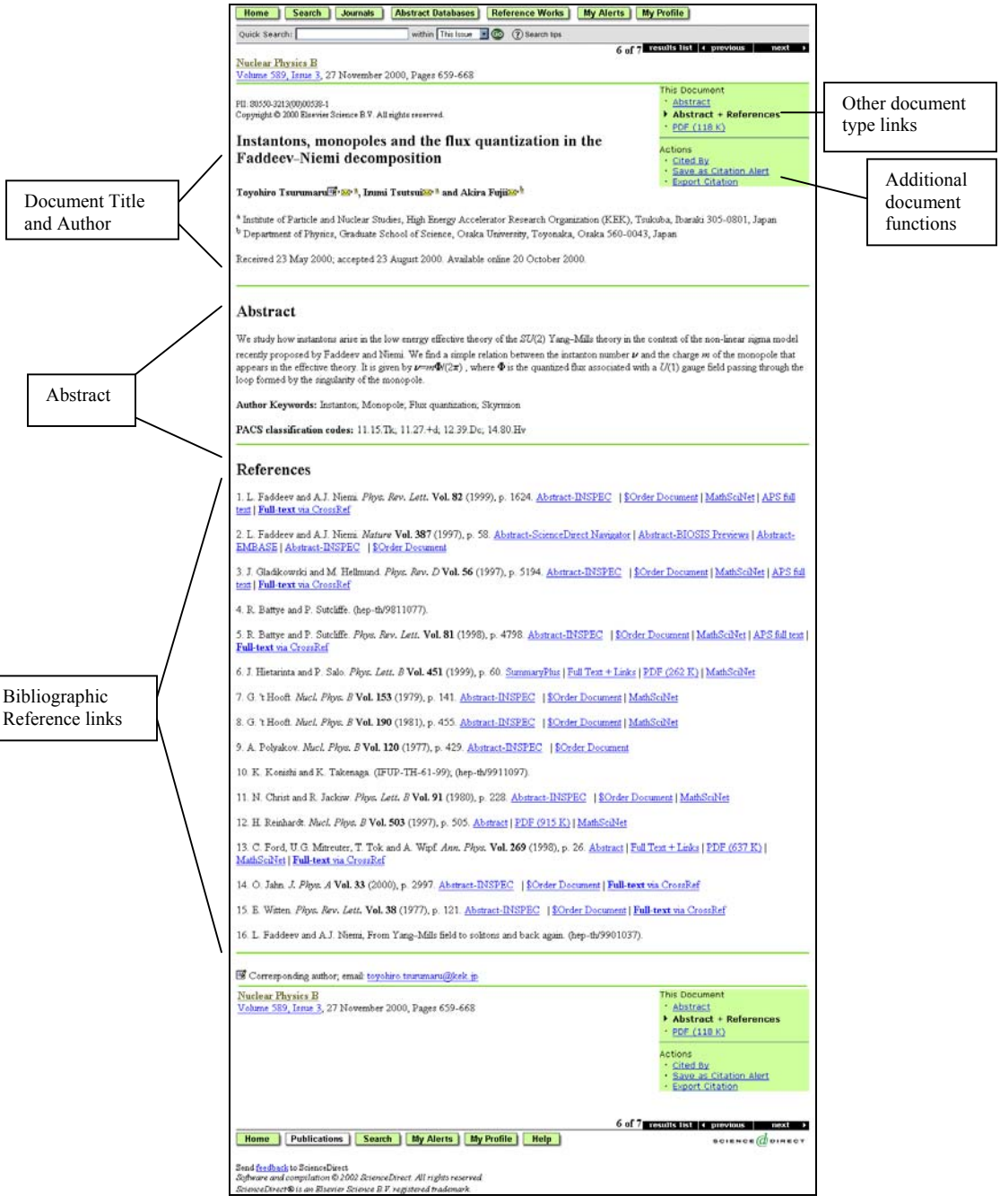

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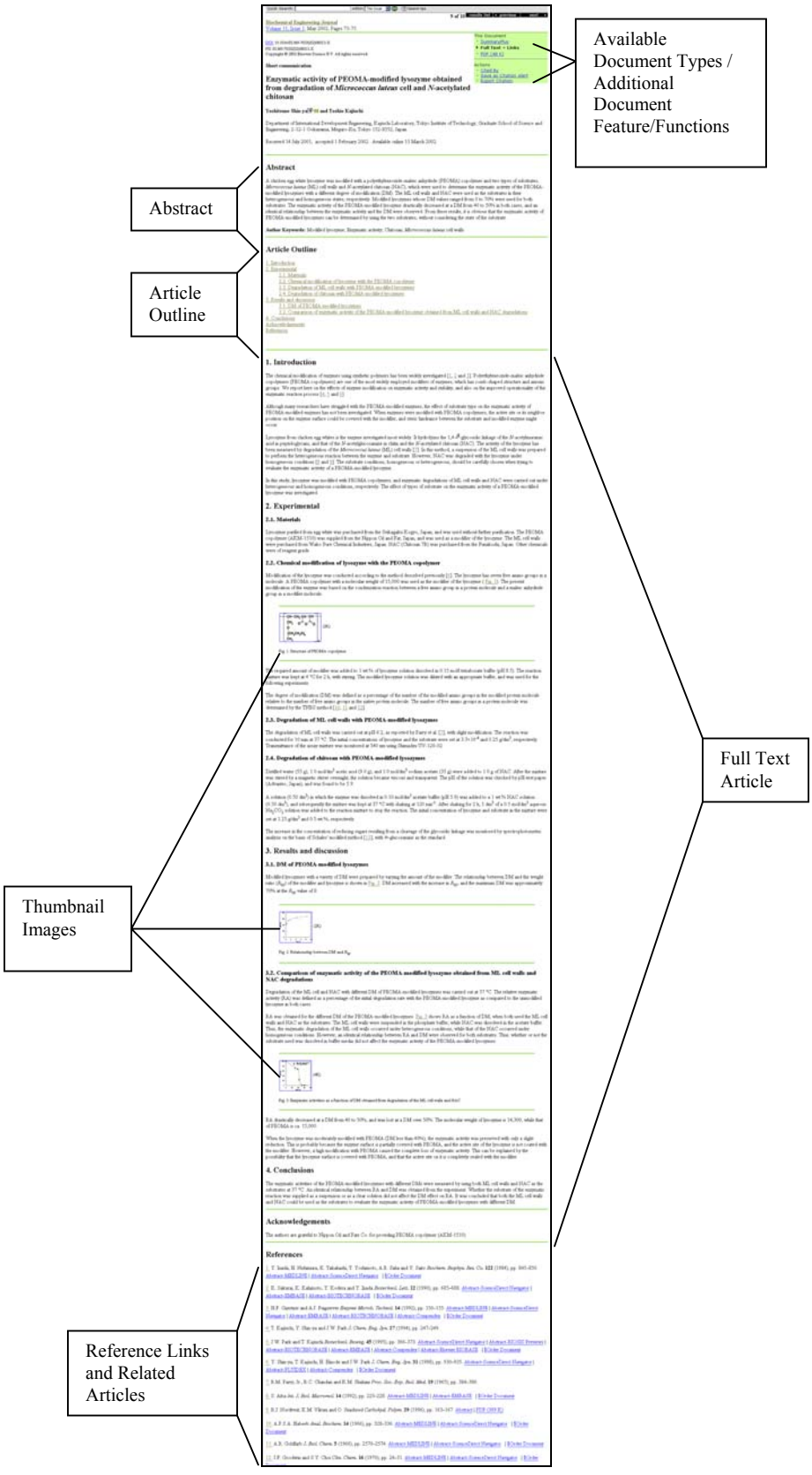

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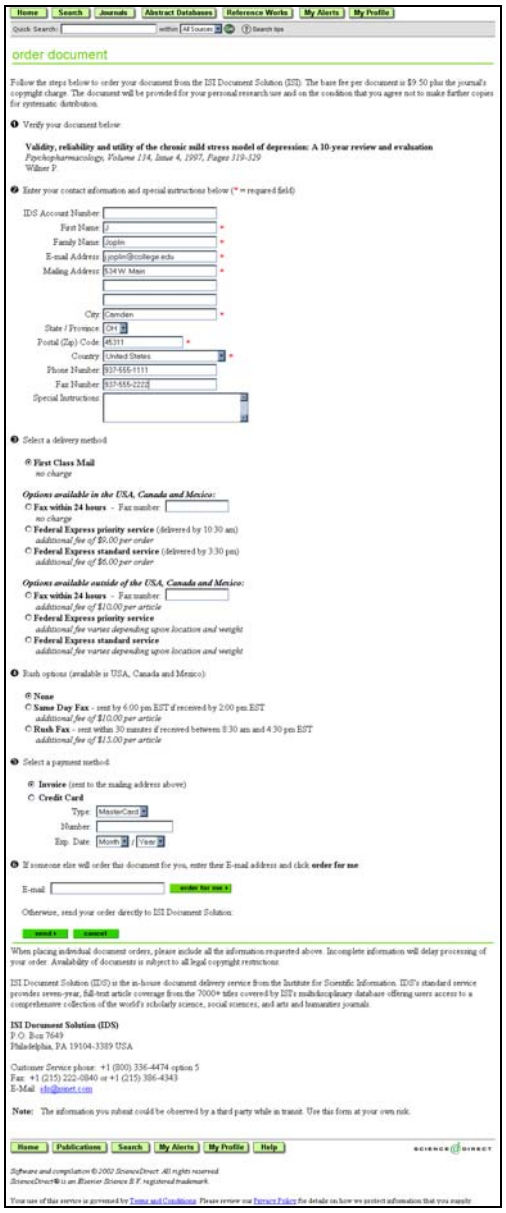

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Research report

Nigrostriatal dopamine system and motor lateralization

Raúl de la Fuente-Fernández, Asha Kishore, Donald B. Calne, Thomas J. Ruth, A. Jon Stoessl *

Neurodegenerative Disorders Centre, Vancouver Hospital and Health Sciences Centre, University of British Columbia, Purdy Pavilion, 2221 Wesbrook Mall, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6T 2B5

Received 2 December 1999; received in revised form 25 January 2000; accepted 1 February 2000

Abstract

The mechanism by which most people favor use of the right hand remains unknown. It has been proposed that asymmetries in the nigrostriatal dopamine system may be related to motor lateralization in humans. We explored this hypothesis in vivo by using [^{18}F]fluorodopa positron emission tomography. Whereas the degree of right hand preference was found to correlate with left putamen dominance as assessed by asymmetry in fluorodopa uptake (K_i), right caudate dominance was positively correlated with the level of performance during simultaneous bimanual movements in right-handed normal subjects. In addition, right-handed patients with Parkinson's disease with higher right than left caudate K_i performed much better in bimanual movement tests than those in whom the K_i value of the left caudate was higher than that of the right. These findings support the notion that the nigrostriatal dopaminergic system may play a role in motor lateralization, and suggest a functional model for bimanual movements. We propose that the skill for performing simultaneous bilateral hand movements in right-handed subjects might depend upon both the activation (through the dominant left putamen circuitry) of the left supplementary motor area (SMA), and the inhibition (through the right caudate circuitry) of motor programs stored in the right SMA. © 2000 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Handedness; Fluorodopa; Positron emission tomography; Putamen; Caudate nucleus; Supplementary motor area; Dorsolateral prefrontal cortex; Parkinson's disease

1. Introduction

Most people favor use of the right hand for performing tasks. This right motor lateralization is thought to be related, at least partly, to higher cerebral functions, particularly language representation areas on the left brain hemisphere [15]. Although handedness could have a genetic basis, studies of heritability have provided no definite result [12,27]. Other factors may, therefore, influence handedness [16]. It is noteworthy that animals also show forelimb preference [17,22,39].

It has long been proposed that asymmetries of the nigrostriatal dopamine system are related to asymmetries in motor preference. Thus, there seem to be small differences between left and right striatal dopamine levels that could reflect spatial preferences in rats [17,39]. In humans, conflicting results have been reported, but there do seem to be higher amounts of dopamine in the left globus pallidus than in the right [18,32]. In addition, the size of the left globus pallidus has been found to be larger than the right [25]. However, the main target of the nigrostriatal dopamine system is not the globus pallidus but the striatum (caudate and putamen) [1–4,14,21]. To date, no definite nigrostriatal asymmetries have been linked to handedness.

Handedness may be a graded characteristic and, therefore, both qualitative and quantitative data on hand preference are needed to evaluate whether asymmetries in the nigrostriatal dopamine system relate to motor lateralization. Furthermore, the caudate and

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Dymond

Currently, the documents in the *Tetrahedron Letters* journal (from Volume 42, Issue 1, 2001) have a link to the "Dymond enriched" article, which will open in a secondary browser window. The Dymond enriched article contains embedded links to additional information about chemical structures and objects. (See the Technical Requirement below for the necessary visualization plug-in information.)

Technical Requirement:

In order to view the graphical representation of the chemical structures and objects, you must have installed the free MDL chemical structure visualization plug-in, **Chime®**. You can access the free downloadable Chime plug-in at **http://www.mdlchime.com/chime/**.

Note: Currently, Microsoft® Internet Explorer, version 6.0 or above, does not support Chime or Chime Pro.

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DOI: 10.1016/S0040-4039(01)01519-2
PII: S0040-4039(01)01519-2
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A facile and efficient method for the rearrangement of aryl-substituted epoxides to aldehydes and ketones using bismuth triflate
Kaushik A. Bhatia, Kyle J. Eash, Nicholas M. Leonard, Matthew C. Oswald and Ram S. Mohan
Department of Chemistry, Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, IL 61701, USA
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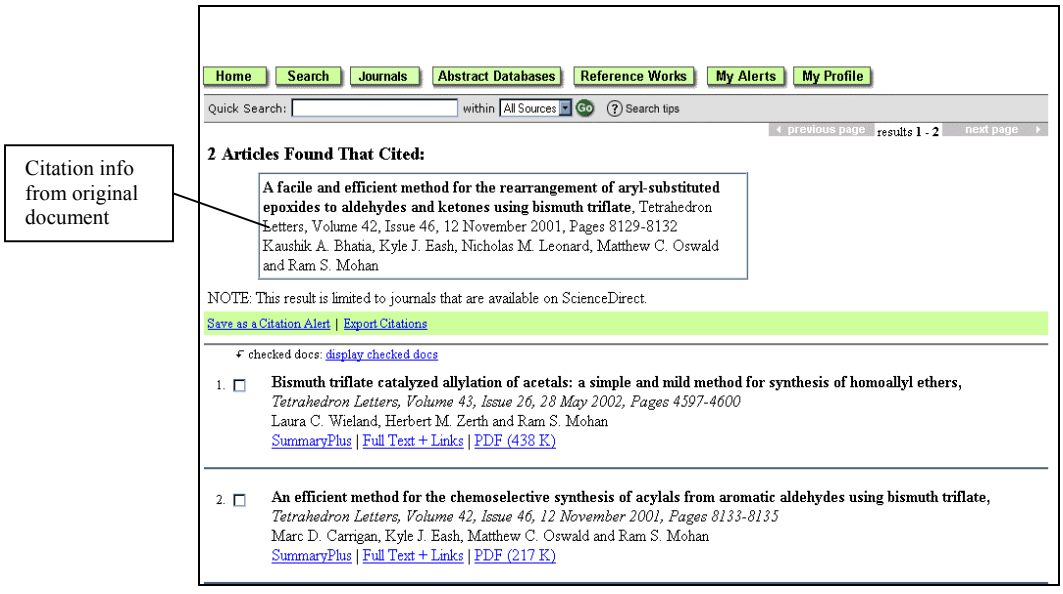
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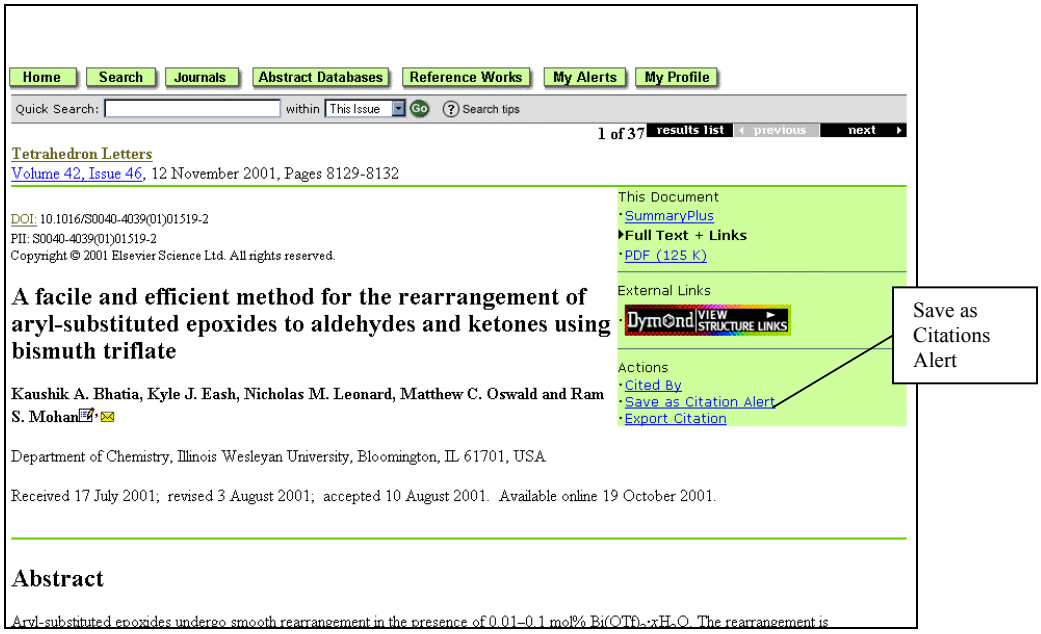

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NOTE: Access to the Citation Alert search results is an entitled feature and is limited to the person who created the Citation Alert.
Document Citation

Save as a Citation Alert page

Complete the fields with the appropriate information.

1. Enter a name for the Citation Alert. (By default the full citation text of the document of interest appears in the **Name of Alert** text-box.)
2. Enter your e-mail address where notifications of the Citation Alert results can be sent. (This will not change the e-mail address that appears in your personal profile.)

   Note: Access to the Alert results is limited to the person who created the e-mail Alert. Access to the citation alert by another party is not a supported function of ScienceDirect.

3. From the drop-down box, select the frequency for the Citation Alert.
4. Click the

button.

   To return to the previous page without saving the document citation as Citation Alert, click the

button.

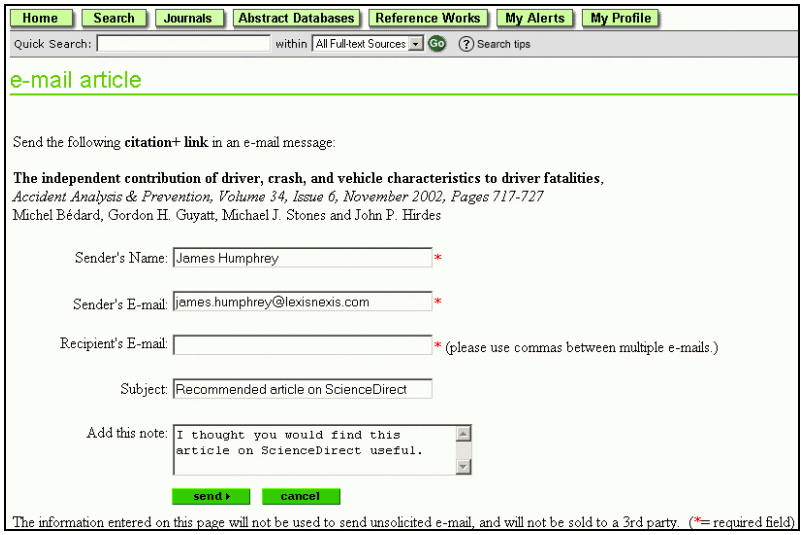
The Citation Alert information can be modified at any time by clicking the Modify link on the Alerts page. (For more information, see the *My Alerts* section of this User Manual.)

E-mailing Articles

The e-mail function is available to all ScienceDirect® users who wish to send a citation and a link to ScienceDirect® articles within an e-mail message. You are able to e-mail articles from abstract database search results, reference works chapters, and journal articles.

To e-mail an article

From the Search Results page, select one or more articles to be e-mailed and select the E-mail Articles link. The e-mail articles form will display. Complete the e-mail articles form.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My Profile
Quick Search:
within
All Full-text Sources
Go
Search tips
e-mail article
Send the following citation+ link in an e-mail message:
The independent contribution of driver, crash, and vehicle characteristics to driver fatalities,
Accident Analysis & Prevention, Volume 34, Issue 6, November 2002, Pages 717-727
Michel Bédard, Gordon H. Guyatt, Michael J. Stones and John P. Hirdes
Sender's Name: James Humphrey *
Sender's E-mail: james.humphrey@lexisnexis.com *
Recipient's E-mail: * (please use commas between multiple e-mails.)
Subject: Recommended article on ScienceDirect
Add this note: I thought you would find this article on ScienceDirect useful.
send
cancel
The information entered on this page will not be used to send unsolicited e-mail, and will not be sold to a 3rd party. (*= required field)

E-mail Article Form

If you want to send all search results within e-mail

Select the E-mail Articles link. The e-mail articles form will display. Complete the e-mail articles form.

Note: If you conduct a search and have more than 1,000 articles in the resulting list, you can only view the first 1,000 articles. This is the maximum number of articles that can be viewed within ScienceDirect®. So if you were to send an e-mail with the contents of a search results list of more than 1,000 articles, only the first 1,000 would be sent to a recipient.

Completing the E-Mail Article Form

If you want to e-mail an article citation or a group of article citations, you must complete the e-mail article form.

4. Complete the following options:

   Sender's Name: You must enter your name within this field.

   Sender's E-mail: You must enter your e-mail address within this field.

   Recipient's E-mail: Enter the recipient's e-mail address here. If you are sending article citations to more than one person, use a comma (,) between each e-mail address.

   Subject: Enter content about the e-mail message in this field. (This is an optional entry field.)

Add this note: A default message for a recipient is displayed here, or you may enter your own message to a recipient. (This is an optional entry field.)

Note: If you are going to enter your own message within the **Add this note** field, you should limit your message to 1,000 characters as a maximum size for the note.

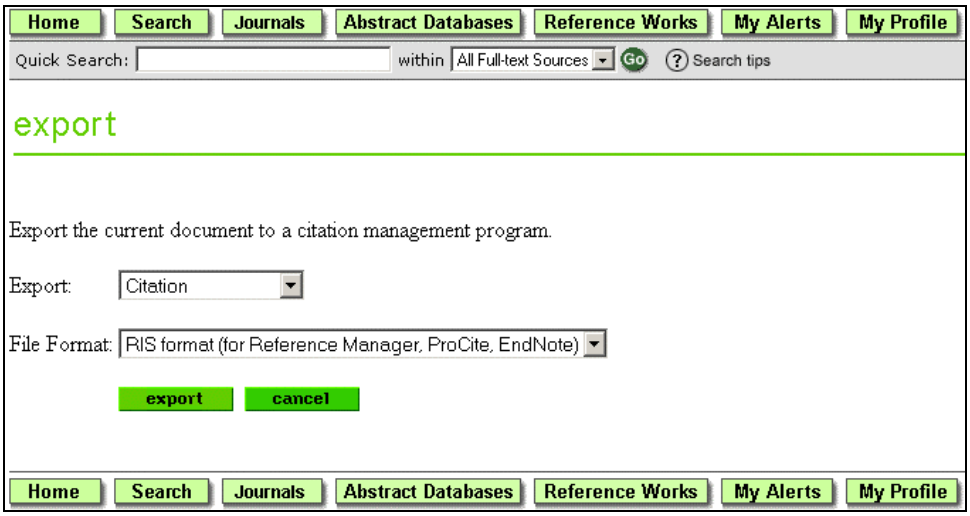
2. From the e-mail articles form, click the **send** button to e-mail the article citations, or click the **cancel** button to halt the e-mailing process.

   Once you select the **send** button, your e-mail message will be processed. Upon the completion of the transmission, a confirmation message will display stating your e-mail has been sent.

3. Click the **Continue** button to go back to the page where you first accessed the E-mail Articles link.

Exporting Citations

To export a copy of the article's abstract and/or citation, click the Export Citation link, which appears to the right of the issue/article citation near the top of the page.



Export Citation Form- from a Document

To export the abstract and/or the article citation from within the document, complete the following steps:

1. From the **Export** drop-down list, select what information (abstract and/or citation) you wish to export. Available selections are:

   Citation

   Citation + Abstract

2. From the **File Format** drop-down list, select the format in which you want to export. Available selections are:

   RIS format

   ASCII format

3. Click the **Export** button.

   To return to the previous page without completing an export, click the **cancel** button.

Preprint Articles

A preprint article is a way for authors to communicate their manuscripts to their peers prior to the peer-review process. A preprint article or manuscript may be stored within an external archive that is separate.

- To access a preprint article, click on the preprint identifier within the article if this is displayed as a link (not all preprint articles may be available online).
- Examples of links for preprint articles are:
  - astro-ph/0208354
  - cond-mat/0209145
  - gr-qc/0207033
  - hep-ex/0209033
  - hep-ph/0202090
  - nucl-ex/0208008
  - physics/0209077

Refers to/Referred to by

A document may contain links to an associated document (subsequent correspondence, publisher or author corrections, errata, etc.). If so, the associated document's citation and document links appear as **Refers to** in the document. These **Refers to** citations are located below the citation's availability date and above the document text, if available. Click one of the Refers to links to access the associated document in one of the available formats.

Refers to Document

Associated documents contain links to take you back to the original document. These links appear as Referred to by and are located below the associated document's availability date and above the document text.

Referred to by Document

If the **Referred to by** links are temporarily unavailable, use the browser's **Back** button to return to the **Referred by** document.

To browse to other found documents, use the **results list**, **previous**, and **next** buttons at the top of the screen to navigate thought the documents or to return to the document list.

Browsing Reference Works

The ScienceDirect Publications feature includes reference works. All available reference works are listed on the Reference Works page in alphabetical order. Each reference work has:

- An image link to the publication's web site
- A title link to the reference work within Science Direct
- A brief description of the reference work's contents
- And other links associated with the type of the reference work

Reference works fall into two types: A Comprehensive or an Encyclopedia. Due to differences in structure and content, reference works are presented with slight variations on ScienceDirect.

Comprehensive Reference Works

A Comprehensive reference work offers a collection of material divided into chapters of varying lengths that are organized into discrete volumes. Each covers an entire field of study (e.g. clinical psychology, or condition chemistry).

Encyclopedia Reference Works

An Encyclopedia reference work is an extensive work comprising a large number of articles on a broad range of subjects within a given field. Encyclopedia reference works are organized in alphabetical order and are often classified into subject categories.

Links

Every reference work has a number of browse tabs that made up of either links going to more information about that work, or links going directly to the reference work's content.

Links are customized depending upon the specific reference work and its type (Comprehensive or Encyclopedia) so that tabs and their associated links will differ from one work to another.

General Information

This displays information about the reference work, such as an *Introduction* to the whole work, and also may include Editors-in-Chief and Section Editors.

> **Note:** The reference work *Comprehensive Clinical Psychology* does not have this tab.

Table of Contents

This link displays the Table of Contents in a Comprehensive reference work. A list of each volume is generated and, for each volume, a list of all chapter titles.

> **Note:** This tab never occurs or displays within a standard Encyclopedia reference work.

Subject Classification

This displays the hierarchical classification scheme devised by the Editors-in-Chief to cover the whole content of an Encyclopedia. In some Encyclopedias, this tab may have some other label specific to the reference work (e.g. *Thegmatic Index*), and it may have only a single level of classification.

> **Note:** This tab never occurs or displays within a standard Comprehensive reference work.

Article Titles

This link displays the alphabetical list of Article Titles.

> **Note:** This tab never occurs or displays within a standard Comprehensive reference work.

Authors

This link displays a list of authors who contributed articles to the reference work.

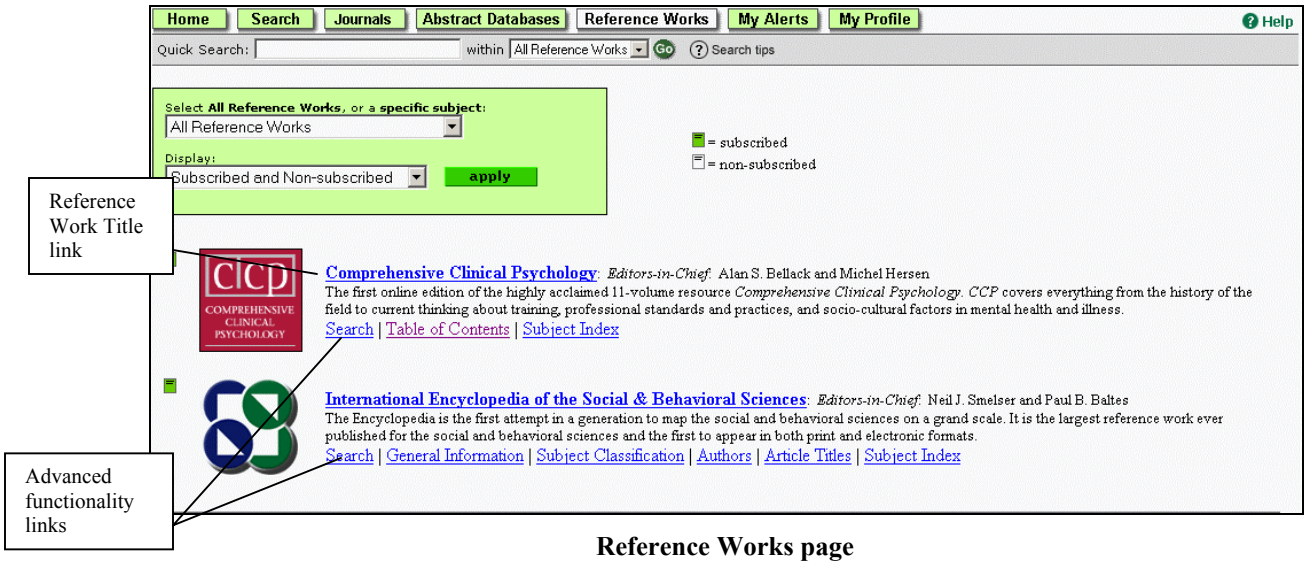
> **Note:** The reference work Comprehensive Clinical Psychology does not have this tab.

Subject Index

This link displays the hierarchical Subject Index, an extensive index of concepts and terms that are covered within the scope of the individual reference work.

> **Note:** Advanced browsing features are not available unless your institution subscribes to these features.

To access the Reference Works page, click the **Reference Works** button.


Home
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My Profile
Help
Quick Search:
within All Reference Works
Go
Search tips
Select All Reference Works, or a specific subject:
All Reference Works
Display:
Subscribed and Non-subscribed
apply
= subscribed
= non-subscribed
Reference Work Title link
Comprehensive Clinical Psychology: Editors-in-Chief: Alan S. Bellack and Michel Hersen
The first online edition of the highly acclaimed 11-volume resource Comprehensive Clinical Psychology. CCP covers everything from the history of the field to current thinking about training, professional standards and practices, and socio-cultural factors in mental health and illness.
Search | Table of Contents | Subject Index
International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences: Editors-in-Chief: Neil J. Smelser and Paul B. Baltes
The Encyclopedia is the first attempt in a generation to map the social and behavioral sciences on a grand scale. It is the largest reference work ever published for the social and behavioral sciences and the first to appear in both print and electronic formats.
Search | General Information | Subject Classification | Authors | Article Titles | Subject Index
Advanced functionality links

Reference Works page

Browsing A Reference Work

To browse the reference works, click on one of the reference works *title* links.

- To search within a reference work, click on the Search link that appears below the reference work information (if this feature is part of your subscription).
- To access a reference work's subject index, click on the Subject Index link that appears below the reference work information (if this feature is part of your subscription).

Changing Your Reference Work Listing

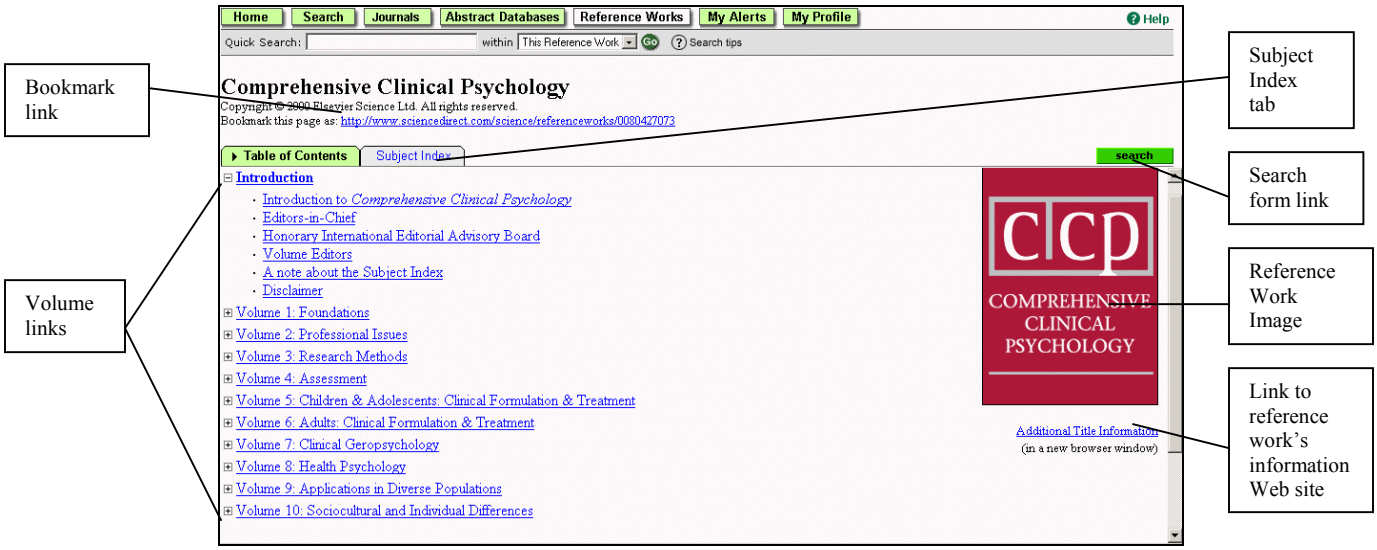
When you access the Reference Works page, all available reference works will display in a list. You may narrow the list in order to view more specific topics of interest by using the available drop-down lists of topics provided on the Reference Works page.

1. From the **All Reference Works, or specific subject** drop-down list, select the type of list you want to browse (**All Reference Works** is the default).
2. From the **Display** drop-down list, select the type of reference work list you wish to browse.
    - **Subscribed and Non-subscribed:** Lists all reference works available within ScienceDirect. This is the default selection.
    - **Subscribed only:** Lists all reference works to which you are currently subscribed.
    - **Non-subscribed only:** Lists reference works available within ScienceDirect to which you are not subscribed.
3. Click the **Apply** button. Your listing will display reference work titles according to your selected subject types.

Browsing a Reference Work's Table of Contents

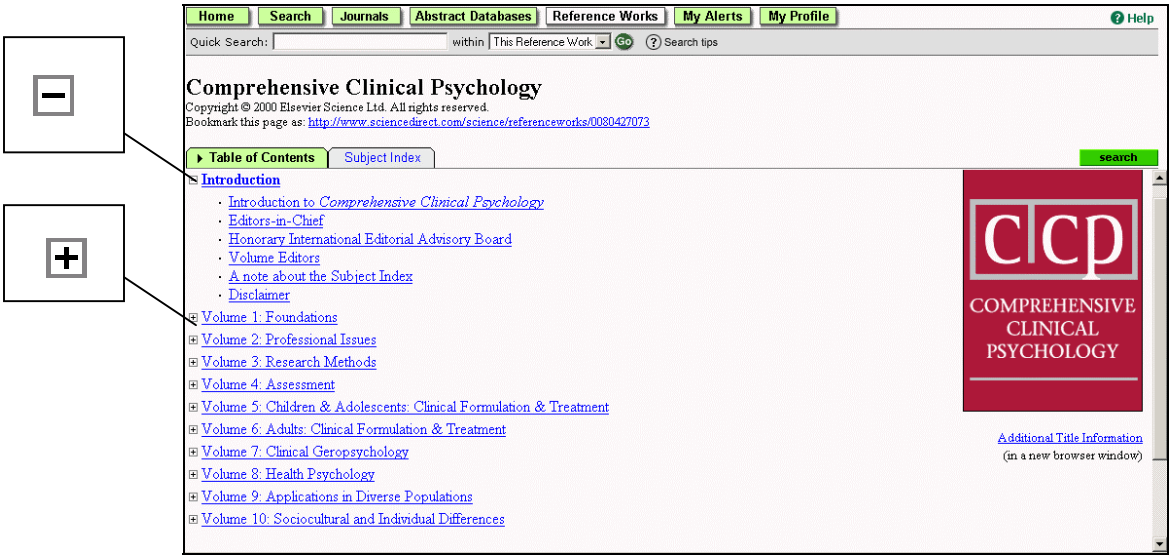
All available volumes of a selected reference work are listed on the reference work's Table of Contents page.

Note: You can bookmark a reference work's Table of Contents by right-clicking the associated link beneath the reference work's title and choosing **Add to Favorites** if using Microsoft® Internet Explorer, or choosing **File Bookmark for Link** if using Netscape® Navigator.



Comprehensive TOC page

The reference work's cover image and the Additional Title Information link both serve as links to the reference work's Web site. (The additional information will display in a secondary browser window when accessed.)



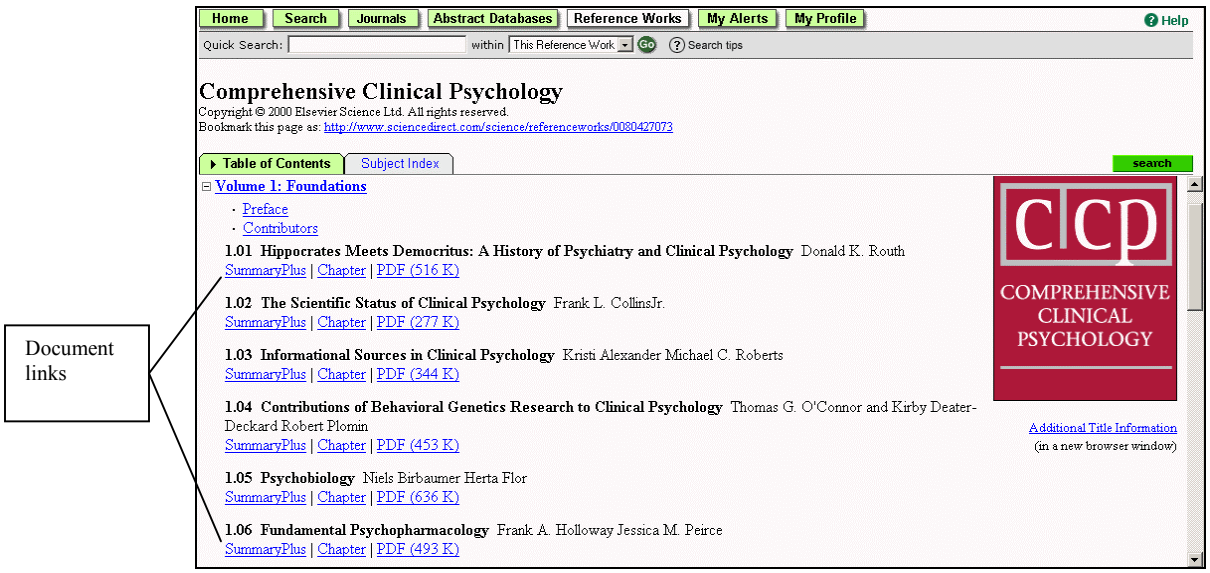
Comprehensive TOC page

To expand the volume information to review the chapter titles within a specific volume, click on the volume number/title link. This will expand to display the chapter titles and their document links.

Some volumes have super section titles within the hierarchy of the table of contents. (Super section titles organize the chapter titles within the volume.)

- The ⊞ symbol which may appear to the left of the volume title indicates subheadings (or a chapter title hierarchy). Click on the volume number/title link to expand the hierarchy to the next level.
- The ⊟ symbol that appears to the left of the volume titles indicates the hierarchy has been expanded to its furthest level.

Accessing Reference Work Documents


Home
Search
Journals
Abstract Databases
Reference Works
My Alerts
My Profile
Help
Quick Search:
within This Reference Work
Go
Search tips
Comprehensive Clinical Psychology
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Bookmark this page as: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/referenceworks/0080427073
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search
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Preface
Contributors
1.01 Hippocrates Meets Democritus: A History of Psychiatry and Clinical Psychology Donald K. Routh
SummaryPlus | Chapter | PDF (516 K)
1.02 The Scientific Status of Clinical Psychology Frank L. CollinsJr.
SummaryPlus | Chapter | PDF (277 K)
1.03 Informational Sources in Clinical Psychology Kristi Alexander Michael C. Roberts
SummaryPlus | Chapter | PDF (344 K)
1.04 Contributions of Behavioral Genetics Research to Clinical Psychology Thomas G. O'Connor and Kirby Deater-Deckard Robert Plomin
SummaryPlus | Chapter | PDF (453 K)
1.05 Psychobiology Niels Birbaumer Herta Flor
SummaryPlus | Chapter | PDF (636 K)
1.06 Fundamental Psychopharmacology Frank A. Holloway Jessica M. Peirce
SummaryPlus | Chapter | PDF (493 K)
CCP
COMPREHENSIVE CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY
Additional Title Information
(in a new browser window)
Document links

Comprehensive TOC page w/document links

If you are subscribed to the reference work, you can review the chapter information by clicking the appropriate document link that appears below the chapter title. The document types available to subscribed users include the following:

SummaryPlus

Contains the copyright information for the publication, the chapter number and title, the author names, collaborations and affiliations, the chapter's table of contents, the figures, tables, bibliographic references, and footnotes related to the volume, section and chapter of the reference work.

Chapter

Contains the copyright information for the publication, the chapter number and title, the author names, collaborations and affiliations, the chapter's table of

contents, the figures, tables, bibliographic references, and footnotes related to the volume, section and chapter of the publication and full text of the chapter.

PDF (*nnn*)

Contains the full text of the chapter exactly as it appears in the publication, including any figures, tables, or images.

This format requires you to have the Adobe® Acrobat Reader®, which you may download free of charge from Adobe's Web site. Click on the Get Acrobat button, which appears in the online Help for downloading instructions.

For best results, we recommend Adobe Acrobat Reader 4.0 or above.

Using the Subject Index

With the Subject Index, you can search and browse the reference work's subject index to quickly locate specific areas of interest.

To access the Subject Index, click the Publications button and then the Reference Works tab. On the **Reference Works** page, click on the Subject Index link which appears below the reference work information. (You may also access the Subject Index from the reference work table of contents page by clicking on the Subject Index tab, which appears below the reference work title bar.)

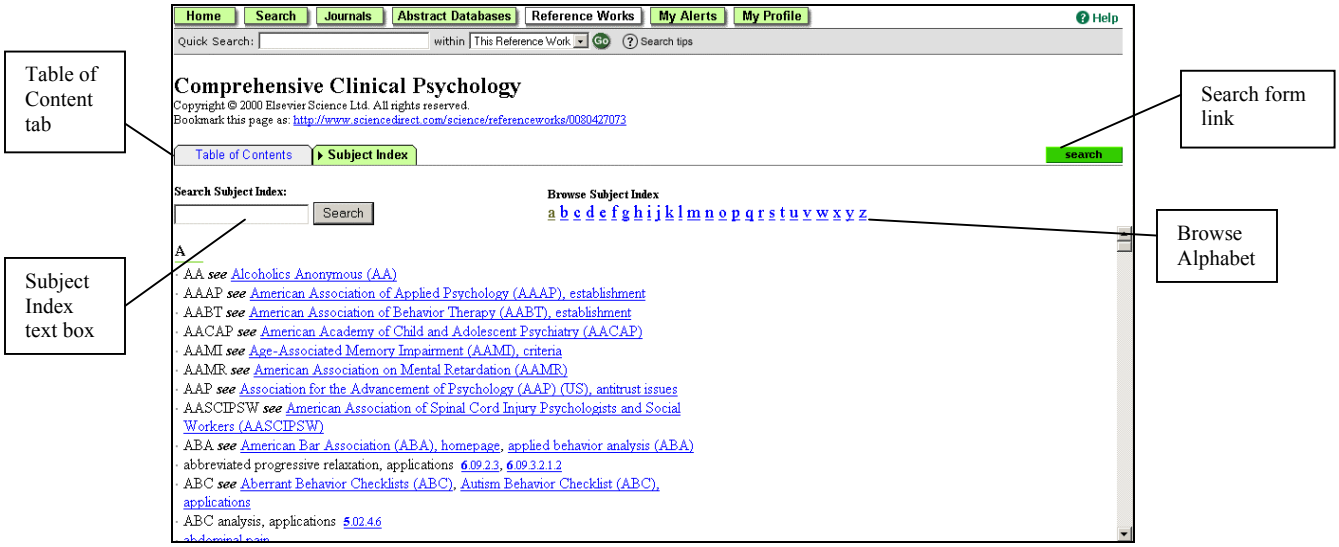
Table of Content tab
Subject Index text box
Search form link
Browse Alphabet
Home
Search
Journals
Abstract Databases
Reference Works
My Alerts
My Profile
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Search tips
Comprehensive Clinical Psychology
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Bookmark this page as: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/referenceworks/0080427073
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Search
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· AA see Alcoholics Anonymous (AA)
· AAAP see American Association of Applied Psychology (AAAP), establishment
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· AACAP see American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (AACAP)
· AAMI see Age-Associated Memory Impairment (AAMI), criteria
· AAMR see American Association on Mental Retardation (AAMR)
· AAP see Association for the Advancement of Psychology (AAP) (US), antitrust issues
· AASCIPSW see American Association of Spinal Cord Injury Psychologists and Social Workers (AASCIPSW)
· ABA see American Bar Association (ABA), homepage, applied behavior analysis (ABA)
· abbreviated progressive relaxation, applications 6.09.2.3, 6.09.3.2.1.2
· ABC see Aberrant Behavior Checklists (ABC), Autism Behavior Checklist (ABC), applications
· ABC analysis, applications 5.02.4.6

Subject Index page

Searching the Subject Index

To search the Subject Index, complete the following steps:

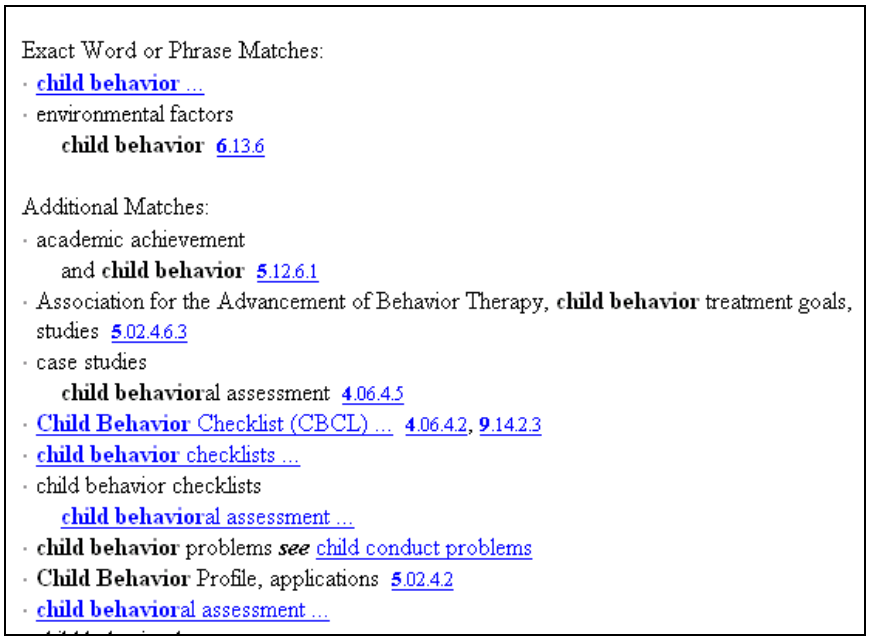
1. Enter a word, phrase, or an alpha-string in the **Search Subject Index** text box.

   Note: Use an exclamation mark (!) wildcard character at the end of a search string to find a root word plus all the words made by adding letters to the end of it.

For example: behav! would find behave, behavior, behavioral.

2. Click the Search button.

The results of a search or browse in the Subject Index will display below the Search text box and the Browse alphabetical list.


Exact Word or Phrase Matches:
· child behavior ...
· environmental factors
child behavior 6.13.6
Additional Matches:
· academic achievement
and child behavior 5.12.6.1
· Association for the Advancement of Behavior Therapy, child behavior treatment goals, studies 5.02.4.6.3
· case studies
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· Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL) ... 4.06.4.2, 9.14.2.3
· child behavior checklists ...
· child behavior checklists
child behavioral assessment ...
· child behavior problems see child conduct problems
· Child Behavior Profile, applications 5.02.4.2
· child behavioral assessment ...

Subject Index Results

- Search results are displayed with the exact word or phrase matches appearing first, followed by the additional matches.
- Click on search results that are followed by ellipsis ("...") to expand to another level of terms associated to your search terms.
- Additional matches are those index entries that contain the search string as part of a word or phrase or are qualified in some other way, usually with additional text.

  For example: For the search string, child behavior, entries such as, child behavioral assessment and child behavior treatment goals are returned as Additional Matches.

- Some index entries have cross-references ("***see***" and "***see also***").
  - The see cross-references redirect you to the preferred term (e.g., "character disorders ***see*** personality disorders") or to an expansion of an acronym (e.g., "BMI ***see*** Body Mass Index (BMI)").

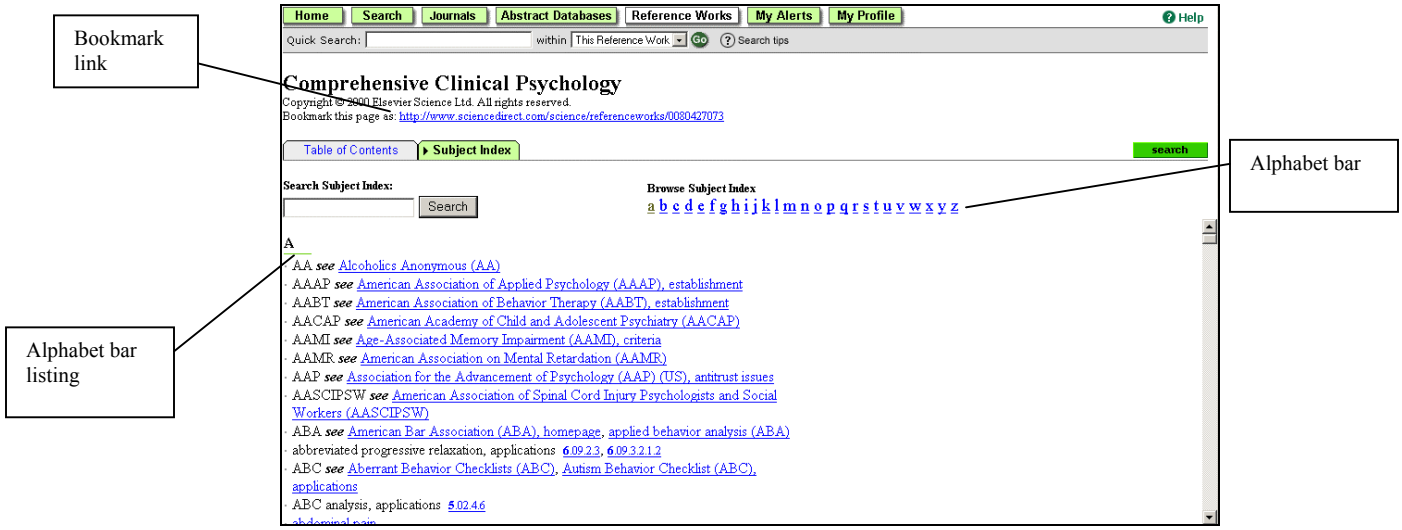
- The ***see also*** cross-references provide guides to terms of related interests, from the broader term to the narrower term, and appear at the end of the main index heading to which they refer.

- At the lowest level of a result, a link is available to a specific volume/chapter/section (e.g., "**5.**09.2") of the publication where the terms appear. Click this link to view that section of the publication.
- Click the arrow-back button (◂) to go back to the previous level displayed.

Browsing the Subject Index

You can locate a word or phrase quickly by selecting the first letter of the word or phrase from the alphabet bar at the top of the page and then scrolling down to locate the desired index entry.

Note: You can bookmark a reference work's Subject Index by right-clicking the associated link beneath the reference work's title and choosing **Add to Favorites** if using Microsoft® Internet Explorer, or choosing **File Bookmark for Link** if using Netscape® Navigator.


Bookmark link
Alphabet bar
Alphabet bar listing
Home
Search
Journals
Abstract Databases
Reference Works
My Alerts
My Profile
Help
Quick Search:
within This Reference Work
Search tips
Comprehensive Clinical Psychology
Copyright © 2000 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.
Bookmark this page as: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/referenceworks/0080427073
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Search
Browse Subject Index
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AA see Alcoholics Anonymous (AA)
AAAP see American Association of Applied Psychology (AAAP), establishment
AABT see American Association of Behavior Therapy (AABT), establishment
AACAP see American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (AACAP)
AAMI see Age-Associated Memory Impairment (AAMI), criteria
AAMR see American Association on Mental Retardation (AAMR)
AAP see Association for the Advancement of Psychology (AAP) (US), antitrust issues
AASCIPSW see American Association of Spinal Cord Injury Psychologists and Social Workers (AASCIPSW)
ABA see American Bar Association (ABA), homepage, applied behavior analysis (ABA)
abbreviated progressive relaxation, applications 6.09.2.3, 6.09.3.2.1.2
ABC see Aberrant Behavior Checklists (ABC), Autism Behavior Checklist (ABC), applications
ABC analysis, applications 5.02.4.6

Subject Index - Browse by Alphabet Bar

The Subject Index is organized hierarchically with a maximum of three levels of index entries. The index always opens to the highest-level entry. Items with more than one level are distinguished by a three-dot ellipsis ("..."). To open up the next (lower) level, click on that entry. (To return to the top-level entry, click on the arrow key.)

- Any level of index entry may have an associated point in the text that is referenced. This is typically at the lowest level. Thus, when a whole chapter is relevant to the index entry, this relevance is indicated at the top level, with the volume number appearing in bold, followed by the chapter number.

  For example: Janes v. Albergo **2**.25.5.1.4

- When a subsection is referenced lower in the index hierarchy, it is indicated at the lowest level of the index entry.
- Browse results are displayed in alphabetical order for the specific letter selected.

Browsing General Information

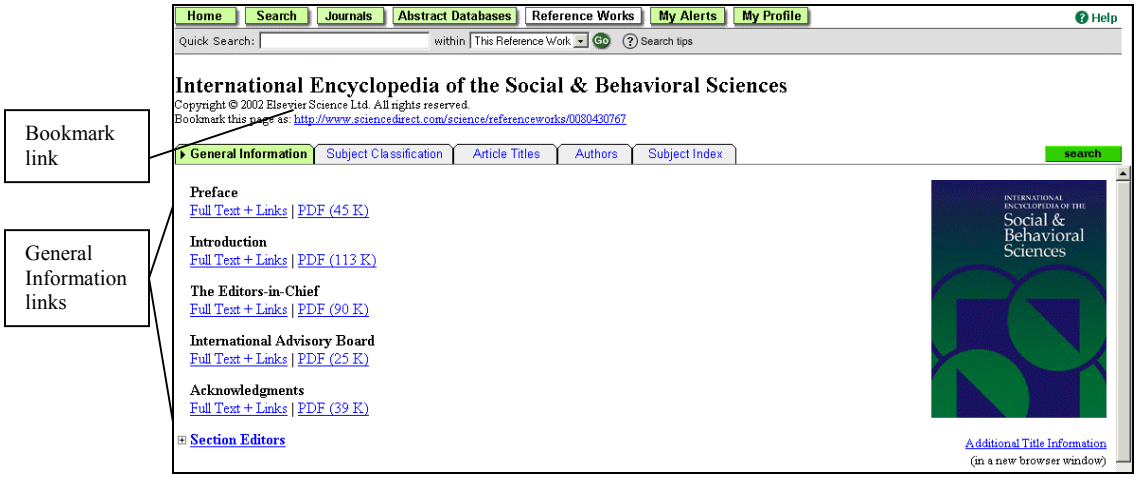
When you open a reference work, you have the option to view different types of information regarding the publication via the General Information tab.

> **Note:** You can bookmark a reference work's General Information page by right-clicking the associated link beneath the reference work's title and choosing **Add to Favorites** if using Microsoft® Internet Explorer, or choosing **File Bookmark for Link** if using Netscape® Navigator.

Typically, this is the same information as the *Prelims* in the print publication of that reference work.

> **For example**: There may be a Preface, an Introduction to the whole work, biographical information on the Editors-in-Chief and other principal Editors, and a list of members of any Advisory Board associated with the reference work.

All of this information is accessible via the links within the General Information tab. Although these links may differ between reference works, they are generally self-explanatory.



General Information Tab

A reference work's general information can be displayed in two types of formats:

Full Text+Links

The Full Text+Links link will access the HTML version of the selected General Information item and any associated links.

PDF

Contains the printable PDF format text of the specific information item, including any figures, tables, or images.

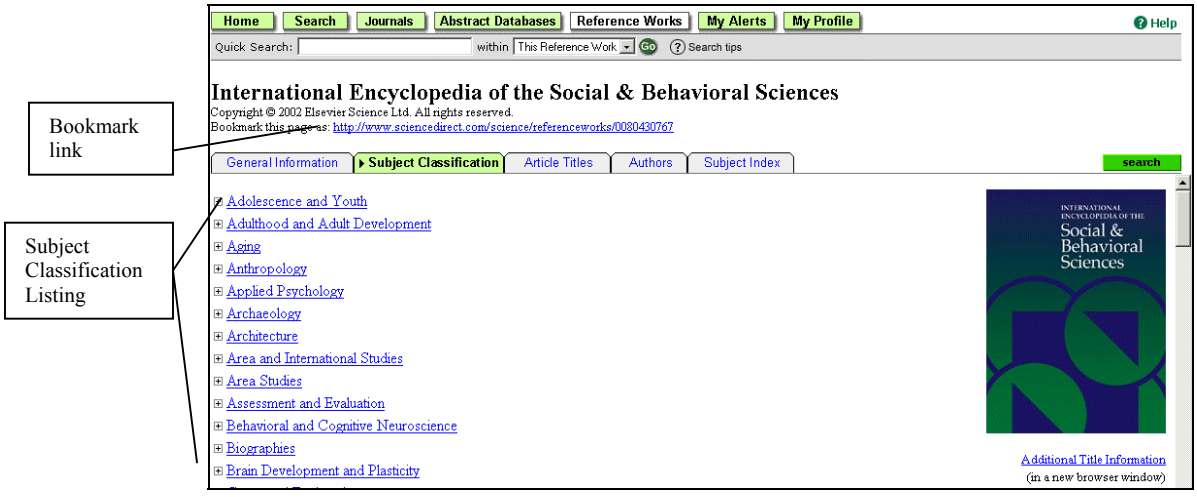
Cover Image

The cover image usually offers a graphic image based upon the print version of the reference work or a design element, such as the reference work's logo. Clicking on this cover image, or the following Additional Information link takes you to further information about the reference work, which is held on an external website.

Browsing the Subject Classification Page

The Subject Classification page, when present, is used to access the single-level or hierarchical classification scheme devised to describe the content of the whole Encyclopedia. The top-level headings are in alphabetical order, and sub-classifications may be present within these.

Note: You can bookmark a reference work's Subject Classification page by right-clicking the associated link beneath the reference work's title and choosing **Add to Favorites** if using Microsoft® Internet Explorer, or by choosing **File Bookmark for Link** if using Netscape® Navigator.



Subject Classification Tab

Typically, these classification schemes have been devised by the Editors-in-Chief of the Encyclopedia to assist users in finding their way around the extensive content via familiar subject categories and subheadings specific to the discipline covered in that reference work. They support the primary browse route into the content. Use the scroll bar to view top-level headings.

To access content via Subject Classification

1. From the Subject Classifications tab, use the scroll bar to view all the categories used to classify the content of the Encyclopedia.
2. Click on the plus (+) symbol to open a specific category. A subject category may immediately open up a list of all articles classified within it, or it may lead to a list of sub classifications, each of which will have its own plus (+) symbol. Where there are sub classifications, click again on the plus (+) symbol to open up a list of all the articles classified within that sub-field.
    - Some articles will have been assigned to more than one classification.
    - Only one Subject Classification may be viewed at a time, so if another is opened, the first will then be closed.
3. Once you have navigated successfully to the list of articles relevant to the subject area you have opened, you may access these in the same way as via the lists under the Article Titles tab.

You may view the articles in one of the following ways:

SummaryPlus

When you click on the SummaryPlus link, the article outline is generated, offering an abstract (if present), a summary of headings within the articles, the bibliographic references, and a list of related articles (**see also** cross-references).

Full Text + Links

The Full Text + Links link will access the HTML version of the article, starting with a list of headings linked to the article and followed by the full text and references.

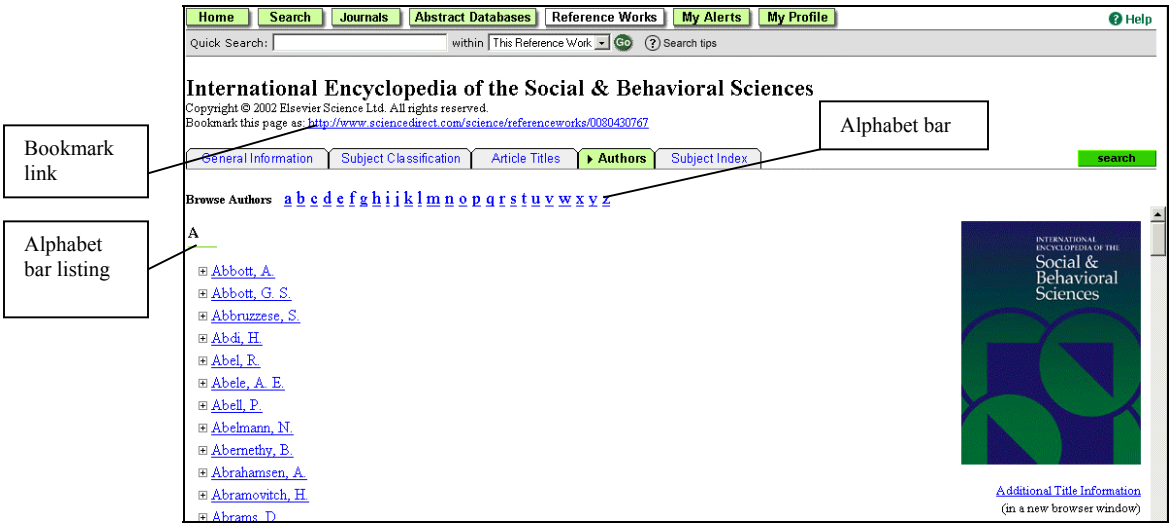
PDF(nnn)

Contains the full text of the article exactly as it appears in the publication, including any figures, tables, or images.

Browsing the Authors List

The Authors page offers as list of all of the contributing authors whose articles appear in the reference work. These are held in alphabetical order and accessed via an alphabetical navigation bar.

Note: You can bookmark a reference work's Author page by right-clicking the associated link beneath the reference work's title and choosing **Add to Favorites** if using Microsoft® Internet Explorer, or choosing **File Bookmark for Link** if using Netscape® Navigator.



Authors List Tab

When you access the Authors page, you are presented with the alphabetic navigation bar and, by default, the list of authors whose surnames begin with the letter *A*.

> **For example**: To access all of the Authors in the reference work whose surnames begin with the letter *C* click the letter **C**. This opens an alphabetically ordered top-level list of authors whose surnames begin with the letter *C*.

The name of every author in the list is preceded by a plus (+) symbol. Click on this symbol to see which article(s)/chapter(s) in the reference work have been written by this author, and to generate links to them.

To locate an Author

1. From the Authors page, click on a letter that coincides with the first letter of the author's last name. A list of authors last names beginning with the selected letter will display. If you select the letter **a** from the alphabetical list, all authors whose last name begins with the letter ***a*** will display.

   > **Note:** A plus (+) symbol denotes that the author has a published contribution to this reference work.

2. Locate the author's name, and then click the plus (+) symbol. All information contributed by the author will display.

   When you have located an author's works, all titles written by the author for the reference work will be displayed, including information and links to each article.

SummaryPlus

When you click on the SummaryPlus link, the article outline is generated, offering an abstract (if present), a summary of headings within the articles, the bibliographic references, and a list of related articles (**see also** cross-references).

Full Text+Links

The Full Text + Links link will access the HTML version of the article, starting with a list of headings linked to the article and followed by the full text and references.

PDF (nnn)

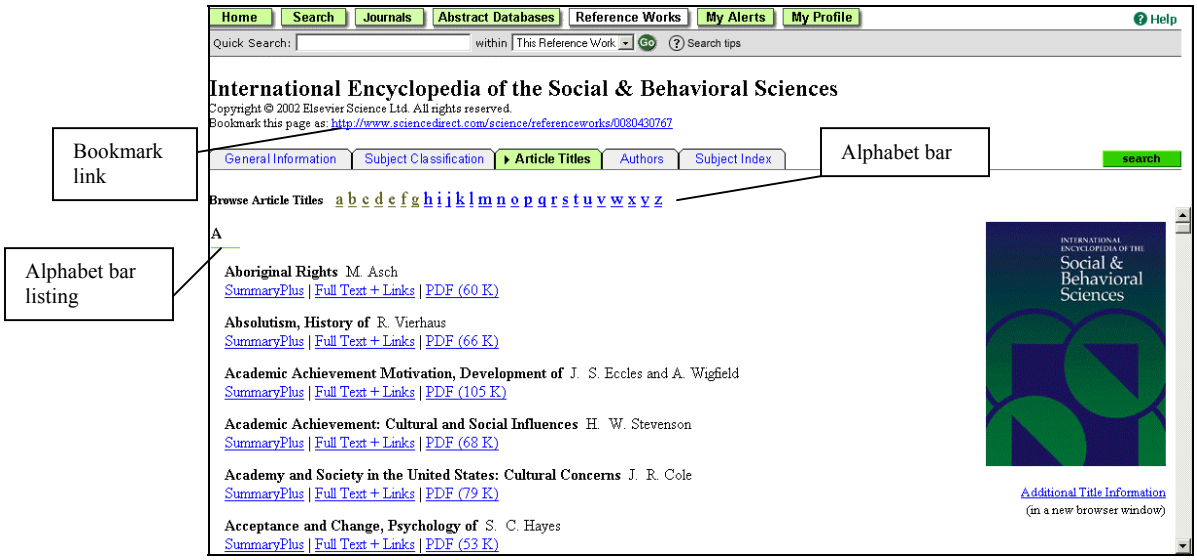
Contains the full text of the chapter exactly as it appears in the publication, including any figures, tables, or images.

Browsing Article Titles

When you access the Articles Titles page, you are presented with an alphabetical navigation bar.

For example: To access all of the titles in the Encyclopedia beginning with *C*, click on this letter. A list of articles beginning with the letter *C* is generated with the names of the authors who wrote them, and the links to the full-text articles.

Note: You can bookmark a reference work's Article Titles page by right-clicking the associated link beneath the reference work's title and choosing **Add to Favorites** if using Microsoft® Internet Explorer, or choosing **File Bookmark for Link** if using Netscape® Navigator.


Home
Search
Journals
Abstract Databases
Reference Works
My Alerts
My Profile
Help
Quick Search:
within
This Reference Work
Go
Search tips
International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences
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Bookmark this page as: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/referenceworks/0080430767
General Information
Subject Classification
Article Titles
Authors
Subject Index
search
Browse Article Titles a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
A
Aboriginal Rights M. Asch
SummaryPlus | Full Text + Links | PDF (60 K)
Absolutism, History of R. Vierhaus
SummaryPlus | Full Text + Links | PDF (66 K)
Academic Achievement Motivation, Development of J. S. Eccles and A. Wigfield
SummaryPlus | Full Text + Links | PDF (105 K)
Academic Achievement: Cultural and Social Influences H. W. Stevenson
SummaryPlus | Full Text + Links | PDF (68 K)
Academy and Society in the United States: Cultural Concerns J. R. Cole
SummaryPlus | Full Text + Links | PDF (79 K)
Acceptance and Change, Psychology of S. C. Hayes
SummaryPlus | Full Text + Links | PDF (53 K)
Additional Title Information
(in a new browser window)
Bookmark link
Alphabet bar
Alphabet bar listing

Article Titles Tab

To locate an Article Title

1. From the Article Titles index, locate a letter that coincides with the first letter of the article that you wish to view.
2. Once the letter is located, click on it. A list of articles beginning with the selected letter will display. If you selected the letter ***A***, then all articles beginning with the letter ***A*** will display.

Once you have located an article according the letter that you selected, the article's name, author, and linking information will display for you to view.

SummaryPlus

When you click on the SummaryPlus link, the article outline is generated, offering an abstract (if present), a summary of headings within the articles, the bibliographic references, and a list of related articles (see also *Cross-References*).

Full Text + Links

The Full Text + Links link will access the HTML version of the article, starting with a list of headings linked to the article and followed by the full text and references.

PDF (nnn)

Contains the full text of the article exactly as it appears in the publication, including any figures, tables, or images.

Search

One of ScienceDirect's most powerful features is its searching function. You can search the full-text journal collection, the abstract databases and reference works available on ScienceDirect, as well as other science-relevant sources via Scirus.

Selected commercial bibliographic databases may be available for searching if your institution has chosen to subscribe to them. (See the *Abstract Database Searching* section of this user manual for more details.)

The Search feature supports both the novice and the expert searcher.

- Novice searchers can use the **Basic** search function to conduct searches with forms and pull-down menus, without having to know complex searching syntax.
- More experienced searchers can use the **Advanced** search function to conduct more sophisticated searches using Boolean operators, proximity connectors, truncation, field qualifiers, and more.

Additional functions of the search feature include:

- Edit a search request for more precise and limited results.
- Save an executed search.
- Recall and re-run saved searches to retrieve updated information on your subject.
- Schedule a saved search to periodically execute automatically for updated information and receive e-mail alerts of the findings.
- Modify or delete saved searches.
- Select and retrieve documents from a search results list for review, print, or download.
- Arrange search results list according to the relevance ranking of the documents or the document dates.
- Retrieve summaries and/or full-text in HTML or PDF format.
- Accumulate and store searches in groups of up to 20 searches for future use or reference.
- Search all subscribed databases within one search request.
- Detailed information and instructions for the Quick Search feature can be found in the *Home* section of this user manual.

Note: The availability of the various search forms and search features is based on the subscription level of your institution.

Several different search forms are available in ScienceDirect through subscription.

All Sources

The All Sources search forms (Basic and Advanced) give the user the ability to apply one search request to more than one source type, Journals, Abstract Databases, and/or Reference Works within their subscription.

Journals

The Journals search forms (Basic and Advanced) give the user to the ability to search all or some of the STM journals (subscribed and unsubscribed).

Abstract Databases

The Abstract Databases search forms (Basic and Advanced) give the user the ability to search one or more of the abstract databases within their subscription by specifying the databases or the associated subject categories.

Reference Works

The Reference Works search forms (Basic and Advanced) give the user the ability to search the reference works within their subscription.

Scirus

The Scirus search form gives the user the ability to search a particular scientific informational source on the Internet, e.g., scientists' home pages, or articles and publications.

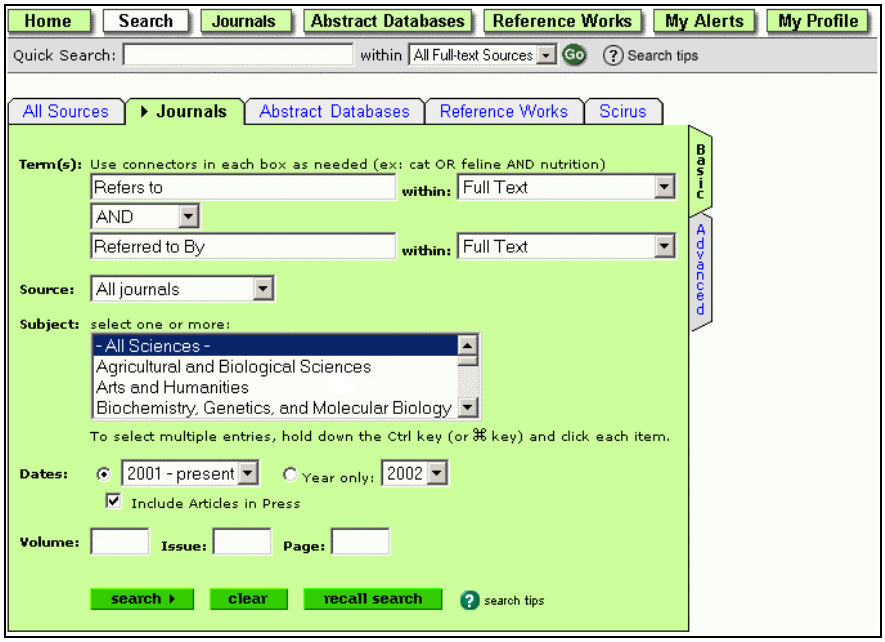
Note: Detailed help with search examples is available via or .

Journals

Using a Journals search form, you can search the ScienceDirect full-text journal collection.

Journals Basic Search

To access the **Journals** Basic search form, click the Search button located on the navigation bar at the top of the page. Then click the Journals tab and select the **Basic** tab on the side of the form.



Journals Basic Search form page

To perform a Journals Basic search, complete the following steps:

In the first **Term(s)** text-box, enter the search terms that must appear in the documents retrieved.

1. From the **within** (or field restricting) drop-down list, select the field(s) of a document in which the search terms must appear. The default selection is **Abstract, Title, Keywords**.
2. **Optional:** To search additional terms and/or additional field(s):
   a) Select a connector from the drop-down list. The default selection is **AND**.
   b) Enter additional search terms in the second **Term(s)** text-box.
   c) From the second **within** (field-restricting) drop-down list, select the field(s) of a document in which the search terms must appear. The default selection is **Abstract, Title, Keywords**.
3. From the **Source** drop-down list, select the group of journals you want to search. The default setting is **All journals**.

4. From the **Subject** drop-down list, select the journal subject categories you want to search. The default selection is **All Sciences**.
   - A specific journal may be categorized under more than one subject.
   - To search more than one subject, hold the Control (Ctrl), Shift, or ⌘ key and click on each subject.
5. Click on **Dates** and select a date range from the drop-down list.

   OR

   Click on **Year only** and select a year from the drop-down list of years available.

   (The date default selection is **Year only:** ***2003***.)
6. To include any available **Articles in Press** in the searched and retrieved documents, click the available check-box. (The check-box is selected by default.)
   - Articles in Press are the journal articles which been accepted for publication but have not completed the formal publishing process.
   - Articles in Press may be uncorrected proofs.
   - Articles in Press have not yet been assigned to a journal issue.
7. **Optional:** Enter the volume number, issue number, and/or page number or page range in the appropriate fields.
   - Volume, Issue, and Page are not mandatory fields. (You may utilize one, two, all or none of these fields in your basic search request.)
   - Enter either standard numbers or Roman numerals. (Standard numbers and Roman numerals are not considered equivalents).

   Caution: Page number information entered must match the page information on the document citation *exactly* in order to retrieve the document successfully.
8. To execute the search, click the search button.

For assistance in formulating your search, click the search tips button located at the bottom of the search form.

To perform the search using the Advanced search form, click the **Advanced** tab on the side of the search form.

Journals Basic Searchable Fields

On the Basic search form, the searchable fields appear in the **within** drop-down list. Unless you select a different field from the drop-down list, you are searching the Abstract, Title, and Keywords of the article by default.

Document fields you may choose from are as follows:

Abstract, Title, Keywords

Contains the abstract, document title, author keywords and publisher's index terms for the article.

Authors

Contains the names of the authors of the article, including collaborations.

Journal Name

Contains the title of the journal.

Title

Contains the English or non-English article title.

Keywords

Contains the searchable subject matter terms designated by the author(s) and/or the publisher's index terms for the article.

Abstract

Contains the full text of the article's abstract.

References

Contains the bibliographic reference list of the article.

ISSN

Contains the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) of the journal.

Affiliation

Contains the institutional affiliations of the article’s authors, plus available e-mail addresses.

Full Text

Contains the full text of the article, excluding the reference list.

Journals Basic Search Tips

Choose specific search terms

- Choose search terms that are specific or closely related to the topic you want to retrieve.

  For example: Entering *kidney disease OR renal failure*

- Use terms you might use when discussing the topic with a colleague, including current jargon or buzzwords.
- The words should reflect ideas essential to your research topic, such as treatments, cures, or side-effects.
- Include alternative words and abbreviations.

  For example: Entering *mri OR magnetic resonance imaging*.

- Avoid words that are too general, such as *cell* or *behavior*.

Include alternative formats when searching proper names

- Author names appear in our service in a variety of formats, according to the source document.
- The order of surname and forename may differ.

  For example: To find articles by *R Smith* and *Smith R*, use a proximity connector: *smith W/1 r.*

  - The proximity connector, *W/nn*, can be used to specify the number of words between search terms.
  - The *W* represents within and *nn* represents the number of words from 1 to 255.

- The presentation of multiple initials may differ.

  For example: Entering *rj smith* would find *RJ Smith*, but not *R.J. Smith* and *R J Smith* (with spaces). To find all possibilities, use an *or* connector: *rj smith OR r j smith*.

  Note: The system interprets the periods in initials as blank spaces.

- A name may be given with or without middle initials.

  For example: To find articles by *Raymond Smith*, *Raymond J. Smith,* and *Raymond J.A. Smith*, use a proximity connector: *raymond W/3 smith*.

- First names may be given in full.

  For example: To find articles by *R. Smith*, *Ray Smith*, and *Raymond Smith*, use a wildcard character: *r! smith*.

- To account for all the possible combinations of name presentation, we recommend a combination of techniques.

  For example: Entering *smith W/3 r!* would find all of the above examples.

Use the singular form of the word

- Using the singular word form will retrieve the singular, plural, and possessive forms of most words.

  For example: Entering *city* would find *city*, *cities*, *city's*, and *cities'*.

- The system will not automatically find the plural form of words that end in *-us* or *-is*, or other irregular plural forms.

  For example:

  Entering *bonus* would not find *bonuses*.

  Entering *child* would not find *children*.

  Note: Use the *OR* connector in these instances.

The system is not case-sensitive

Upper and lower case characters are interpreted as equivalents. Upper case is used below for easy reading only.

The system does not search for stop words

Stop words are common, frequently used words. While they may add clarity within the text, they do not add significant distinction to a search request. These words are not searchable and can be omitted from your search string.

- Stop word include:
  - Most articles (*the*, *an*, etc.)
  - Personal pronouns (*he*, *she*, *we*, *they*, etc.)
  - Most forms of the verb, *to be* (*be*, *is*, *was*, etc.)
  - Some conjunctions (*as*, *because*, *if*, *when*, etc.)
- The words, *and* or *or*, are not considered stop words because they are connectors. They are considered reserved words.

- Avoid using reserved words in your search string by replacing the word with a space.

  For example: When searching for the phrase, *profit and loss*, enter your search string as *profit loss*.

- The word *not*, is not a stop word, but is a reserved word. It can be searched by enclosing the word in quotation marks, such as *"not"*.

  For example: When searching for the phrase, *not contested*, enter your search string as *"not" contested*.

- The words *in* and *a* are common words, but they are not stop words. To search for a phrase containing these words, enter the entire phrase as your search request.

  For example: When searching for the phrase *one in a million*, enter your search string as *one in a million*.

- If you are not sure whether a word is a stop word, omit the word from your search string and use the *W/nn* proximity connector to account for the word's presence within the search request.

Use the connectors with other terms

- Select a connector from the drop-down menu when you include 'other terms' in your search. A group of words that does not contain a connector is recognized as a phrase.

  For example: Entering *coronary artery*.

- Select *AND* when all the terms must appear and may be far apart from each other.

  For example: Entering *lesion AND pancreatic*.

- If you are searching for a phrase which contains the word *and*, omit the word *and* from your search.

  For example: Entering *profit loss* would find the phrase *profit and loss*

- Select *OR* when at least one of the terms must appear (such as synonyms, alternate spellings, abbreviations).

  For example: Entering *kidney OR renal*.

- Select *AND NOT* to exclude specific terms.

  For example*:* Entering *tumor AND NOT malignant*.

Use our wildcard characters in your search terms

Boolean wildcards and truncation let you easily combine or eliminate search words, making your search simpler.

- Use *!* to find a root word plus all the words made by adding letters to the end of it.

  For example: Entering *behav!* would find *behave*, *behavior*, *behavioral*.

- Use an asterisk (*) to replace characters anywhere in a word, except the first character.

  - Use one asterisk for each character you want to replace.

    For example: Entering *wom*n* would find *woman*, *women*.

  - Use the asterisk to hold a space for variations in spelling at any point in a word.

    For example: Entering *bernst**n* would find both the *ei* and the *ie* spelling of the name: *bernstein* and *berstien*.

  - If you use asterisks at the end of a word, they do not all have to be filled, but may find up to the specified number of characters.

    For example: Entering *transplant*** would find *transplant*, *transplanted*, *transplanter*.

    Entering *transplant*** does not find *transplantation* or *transplanting* because only two wildcard characters are used. To find all the variations of transplant, use the *!* wildcard character.

Limit your search to a particular field of the article

Unless you select a different field from the drop-down list, you are searching the Abstract, Title, and Keywords of the article.

- To search a particular field, type the search term and select the field name from the drop-down list.

  For example: Entering *macneil* and selecting Authors would find all the articles written by or collaborated by *Macneil*.

- Consider all other search tips when constructing a field search.

Special characters and formula searching

When constructing a search request for words, equations, or formulae containing special characters, replace any special characters with the standard alphanumeric characters. The general rules are:

- Search the Greek alphabet by replacing the characters with the English spelling for the character.

  For example: To search for the Greek letter, *K*, enter: *Kappa*.

- Subscripted and superscripted characters should be entered on the same line with the other characters.

  For example: To search for the chemical notation, *H2O*, enter: *H2O*.

- Accented characters should be entered as the same characters without the accent mark (even though the accent mark may appear on your keyboard).

  For example: To search for the name, *Fürst*, enter: *Furst*.

- Certain non-alpha/numeric special characters (e.g., hyphens, brackets, asterisks, bullets, arrows, daggers, plus signs, minus signs, etc.) are treated as delimiters and are not searchable.

  For example: To search for the term, *high-risk*, enter: *high risk*.

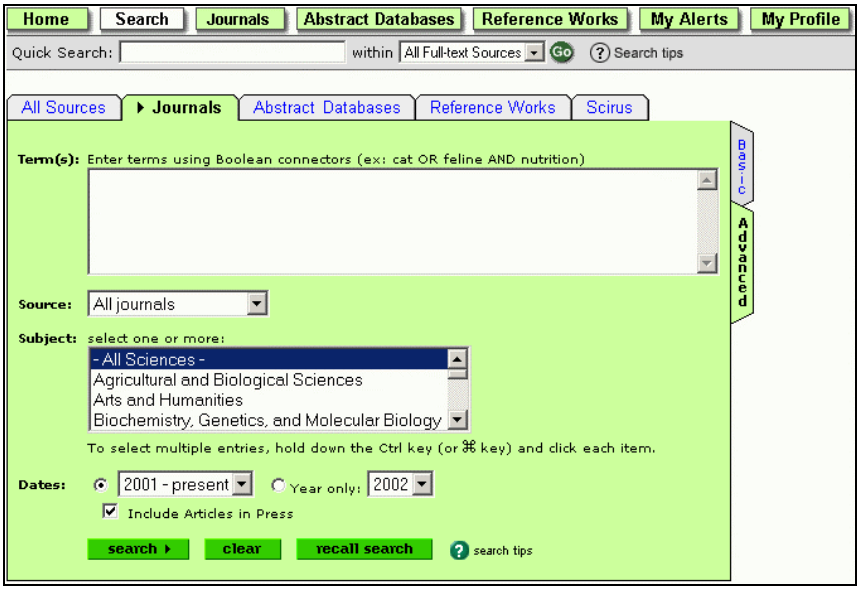
Be aware of search restriction

- Numeric data are searchable only as text entries.

  For example: To search for the number *2*, enter: *two*.

Journals Advanced Search

To access the **Journals** Advanced search form, click the Search button on the navigation bar at the top of the page. Then click the Journals tab and select the **Advanced** tab on the side of the search form.



Journals Advanced Search form page

To perform an Advanced search request, complete the following steps:

1. In the **Term(s)** field, enter your search terms using Boolean search logic.
   - You can include field names, wildcard characters, Boolean operators, and/or proximity operators to expand or restrict your search retrieval.
   - See the Journals Advanced Searchable Fields for a list of field names and definitions.
   - See the Journals Advanced Search Tips for information on the various search techniques.
2. From the **Source** drop-down list, select the group of journals you want to search. (The default setting is **All journals**.)
3. From the Subject drop-down list, you can restrict your search by selecting the journal subject category. (The default selection is **All Sciences**.)
   - To select more than one subject, hold the Control (Ctrl), Shift, or ⌘ key and click on each subject.
   - A specific journal may be classified under more than one subject.

4. Select Dates and select a date range from the drop-down list.

   OR

   Select **Year only** and select a year from the drop-down list of years available.

   The date default selection is **Year only: 2003**.

5. To include any available Articles in Press in the searched and retrieved documents, click the available check-box. (The check-box is selected by default.)

   - Articles in Press are the journal articles which been accepted for publication but have not completed the formal publishing process.
   - Articles in Press may be uncorrected proofs.
   - Articles in Press have not yet been assigned to a journal issue.

6. To execute the search, click the

button.

   To review the Journals Advanced Search Tips, click the

button at the bottom of the search form.

   To perform your search using the basic search form, click the **Basic** tab at the top of the search form.

Journals Advanced Searchable Fields

Note: Some of these field names for the Journals Advanced search form may vary slightly from the field names that appear on the Journals Basic search form. Field names must be spelled correctly, including hyphens, as shown in the document fields list below.

Unless you specify a field-restricted search, you are searching the entire article. Document fields you may specify include the following:

Journal-Name

Contains the title of the journal.

ISSN

Contains the ISSN (International Standard Serial Number) of the journal.

Title

Contains the English or non-English article title.

Authors

Contains the names of the authors of the article, including collaborations.

Affiliation

Contains the institutional affiliations of the article's authors.

Abstract

Contains the full-text of an article's abstract.

Keywords

Contains the searchable subject matter terms designated by the author(s) and/or the publisher's index terms for the article.

Text

Contains the body text of the article.

References

Contains the bibliographic reference list of the article.

Appendices

Contains the article's appendices.

Full-Text

Contains the full text of the article, excluding the reference list.

- To field search, type the field name (as shown above), a space, and the search term enclosed in parentheses. (Field names may be entered in upper or lower case.)

  For example: Entering *keywords (neurotoxin)* would find all the articles that contained *neurotoxin* as an author keyword or index term.

- To search across all fields, do not specify a field name.

  For example: Entering *neurotoxin* would find all articles where *neurotoxin* was mentioned (in a title, as a keyword, in an abstract, in the body text, in the references section, etc.).

- Consider all other search tips when constructing a field search.

Journals Advanced Search Tips

Our search engine uses LexisNexis search logic. Please read the search tips below if you are not familiar with this syntax. (These search tips are specific to the Journals Advanced search form and may vary slightly from the Basic Search Tips.)

Choose specific search terms

- Choose search terms that are specific or closely related to the topic of interest.

  For example: Entering kidney disease OR renal failure.

- Use terms you might use when discussing the topic with a colleague, including current jargon or buzzwords.
- The words should reflect ideas essential to your research topic, such as treatments, cures, or side effects.
- Include alternative words and abbreviations.

  For example: Entering *mri OR magnetic resonance imaging*.

- Avoid words that are too general, such as *cell* or *behavior*.

Include alternative formats when searching proper names

- Author names appear in our service in a variety of formats, according to the source document.
- The order of surname and forename may differ.

  For example: To find articles by *R Smith* and *Smith, R*, use a proximity connector: *smith W/1 r*.

- The presentation of multiple initials may differ.

  For example: Entering *rj smith* would find *RJ Smith* but not *R.J. Smith* (with periods) and *R J Smith* (with spaces). To find all possibilities, use an **or** connector: *rj smith OR r j smith*.

  Note: The system interprets the periods in initials as blank spaces.

- A name may be given with or without middle initials.

  For example: To find articles by *Raymond Smith*, *Raymond J. Smith*, and *Raymond J. A. Smith*, use a proximity connector: *raymond W/3 smith*.

- First names may be given in full.

  For example: To find articles by *R. Smith*, *Ray Smith*, and *Raymond Smith*, use a wildcard character: *r! smith*.

- To account for all the possible combinations of name presentation, we recommend a combination of techniques.

  For example: Entering *smith W/3 r!* would find all of the above examples.

Use the singular form of the word

- Using the singular word form will retrieve the singular, plural, and possessive forms of most words.

  For example: Entering *city* would find city, cities, city's, and cities'.

- The system will not automatically find the plural form of words that end in *-us* or *-is*, or other irregular plural forms.

  For example: Entering *bonus* would not find *bonuses*. Entering *child* would not find *children*.

  Note: Use the *OR* connector in these instances.

The system is not case-sensitive

Upper and lower case characters are interpreted as equivalents. (Upper case is used below for easy reading only.)

The system does not search for stop words

Stop words are common, frequently used words. While they may add clarity within the text, they do not add significant distinction to a search request. These words are not searchable and can be omitted from your search string.

- Stop words include:
  - Most articles (*the*, *an*, etc.).
  - Personal pronouns (*he*, *she*, *we*, *they*, etc.).
  - Most forms of the verb, *to be* (*be*, *is*, *was*, etc.).
  - Some conjunctions (*as*, *because*, *if*, *when*, etc.).
- The words, *an*" or *or*, are not considered stop words because they are connectors. They are considered reserved words.
- Avoid using reserved words in your search string by replacing the word with a space.

  For example: When searching for the phrase, *profit and loss*, enter your search string as *profit loss*.

- The word, not, is not a stop word, but is a reserved word. It can be searched by enclosing the word in quotation marks as "*not"*.

  For example: When searching for the phrase, *not contested*, enter your search string as *"not" contested*.

- The words, in and a, are common words, but they are not stop words. To search for a phrase containing these words, enter the entire phrase as your search request.

  For example: When searching for the phrase, *one in a million*, enter your search string as *one in a million*.

- If you are not sure whether a word is a stop word, omit the word from your search string and use the *W/nn* proximity connector to account for the word's presence within the search request.

Use the connectors

A group of words that does not contain a connector is recognized as a phrase.

For example: Entering *coronary artery*.

- Use *AND* when all the terms must appear and may be far apart from each other.

  For example: Entering *lesion AND pancreatic*.

- If you are searching for a phrase which contains the word *and*, omit the word *and* from your search.

  For example: Entering *profit loss* would find the phrase *profit and loss*.

- Use *OR* when at least one of the terms must appear (such as synonyms, alternate spellings, abbreviations).

  For example: Entering *kidney OR renal*.

- Use *AND NOT* to exclude specific terms.

  Note: This connector must be used at the end of a search string.

  For example: Entering *ganglia OR tumor AND NOT malignant*.

- Use *W/nn* to specify the proximity between the terms. The *W/nn* does not specify the word order; either word may appear first. *W* represents within and *nn* represents the number of words from 1 to 255.

  For example: Entering *pain W/15 morphine*.

- When determining the value of the *nn*, consider the following as a rule of thumb:
  - To find terms in the same phrase, use *W/3*, *W/4*, or *W/5*.
  - To find terms in the same sentence, use *W/15*.
  - To find terms in the same paragraph, use *W/50*.
- Use *NOT W/nn* to find articles in which the first word appears. The second word may also appear, but not within the specified number of words.
- Use *PRE/nn* to find two words when the first word must precede the second word by a specified number of words. *PRE* represents precedes and *nn* represents the number of words from 1 to 255.

  For example: *behavioral PRE/3 disturbances* would find articles in which *behavioral* precedes *disturbances* by three or less words.

- Use *W/SEG* to find two search words that appear in the same field of the article.

  Note: A field is a predetermined section of the article, such as Title, Authors, References, etc.

  For example: Entering *lesion W/SEG pancreatic* would find articles in which *lesion and pancreatic* appeared in the same field.

  This prevents the retrieval of articles in which lesion appears in the article text and pancreatic appears in the references section of the article.

Prioritize your search terms

When you use more than one connector in a search request, the connectors used determine the priority of the individual search terms. The connectors operate in the following order:

1. OR
2. W/nn
3. PRE/nn
4. NOT W/nn
5. W/SEG
6. NOT W/SEG
7. AND
8. AND NOT

- If you use two or more of the same connector, they operate from left to right.
- If you use number connectors with different numbers, the smaller number operates first. (If the numbers are the same, they operate left to right.)

  For example: Entering *pain W/15 morphine AND ganglia OR tumor OR lesion W/5 malignant*.

  A. *OR* First, the system looks for articles containing ganglia, tumor, or lesion.

  B. *W/5* Next, it looks for those words within 5 words of *malignant*.

  C. *W/15, AND* Finally, an article is retrieved if it also contains *pain* within 15 words of *morphine*. *AND* operates last.

- Use parentheses to change the connector priority. Connectors inside parentheses have priority over, or operate before connectors, used outside parentheses.

  For example: Entering *genes OR chromosomes W/5 splicing OR cloning*.

  Prioritize as: *(genes OR chromosomes W/5 splicing) OR cloning*.

  1. First, the system looks for articles containing *genes* or *chromosomes* within 5 words of *splicing*.
  2. Next, the system looks for articles containing *cloning*.

Use our wildcard characters

Using our wildcard characters and truncation lets you combine or eliminate search words, making your search easier.

- Use *!* to find a root word plus all the words made by adding letters to the end of it.

  For example: Entering *behav!* would find *behave*, *behavior*, *behavioral*.

- Use an asterisk (*) to replace characters anywhere in a word, except the first character.
- Use one asterisk for each character you want to replace.

  For example: Entering *wom*n* would find *woman*, *women*.

- Use the asterisk to hold a space for variations in spelling at any point in a word.

  For example: Entering *bernst**n* would find both the *ei* and the *ie* spelling of the name: *bernstein* or *bernstien*.

- If you use asterisks at the end of a word, they do not all have to be filled, but may find up to the specified number of characters.

  For example: Entering *transplant*** would find *transplant*, *transplanted*, *transplanter*.

  Entering *transplant*** does not find *transplantation* or *transplanting* because only two wildcard characters are used. To find all the variations of *transplant*, use the *!* wildcard character.

Limit your search by field searching

Field names must be spelled correctly, including hyphens, as shown in the document fields list above (see the Journals Advanced Searchable Fields section).

- To field search, type the field name, a space, and the search term enclosed in parentheses. (Field names may be entered in upper or lower case.)

  For example: Entering *keywords (neurotoxin)* would find all articles that contained *neurotoxin* as an author keyword or index term.

- To search across all fields, do not specify a field name.

  For example: Entering *neurotoxin* would find all articles where neurotoxin was mentioned (in a title, as a keyword, in an abstract, in the body text, in the references section, etc.)

- Consider all other search tips when constructing a field search.

Special characters and formula searching

When constructing a search request for words, equations, or formulae containing special characters, replace any special characters with the standard alpha-numeric characters. The general rules are:

- Search the Greek alphabet by replacing the characters with the English spelling for the character.

  For example: To search for the Greek letter, *K*, enter: *Kappa*.

- Subscripted and superscripted characters should be entered on the same line with the other characters.

  For example: To search for the chemical notation, *H2O*, enter: *H2O*.

- Accented characters should be entered as the same characters without the accent mark (even though the accent mark may appear on your keyboard).

  For example: To search for the name, *Fürst*, enter: *Furst*.

- Certain non-alpha/numeric special characters (e.g., hyphens, brackets, asterisks, bullets, arrows, daggers, plus signs, minus signs, etc.) are treated as delimiters and are not searchable.

  For example: To search for the term, *high-risk*, enter: *high risk*.

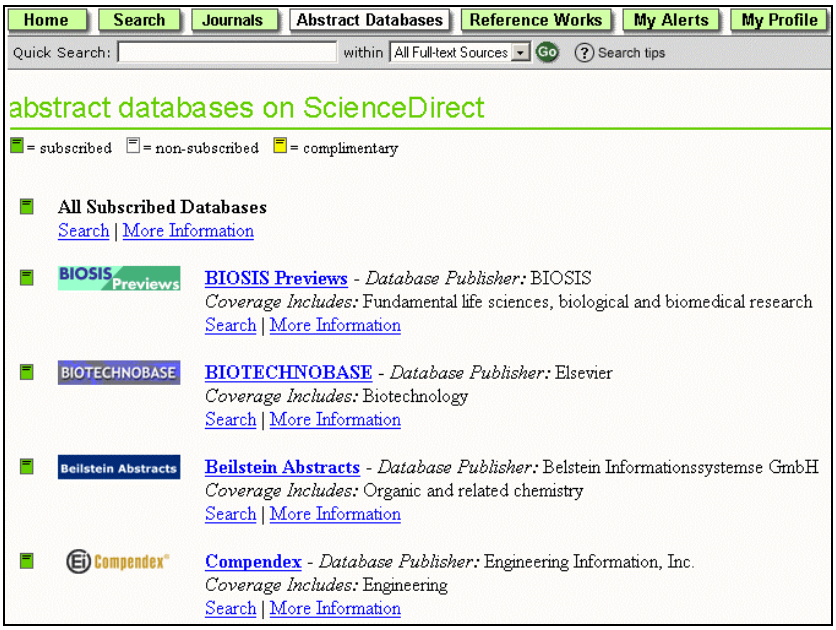
Be aware of search restriction

- Numeric data are searchable only as text entries.

  For example: To search for the number *2*, enter: *two*.

Searching Abstract Databases

Abstract Databases are databases dedicated to scientific publication of material specific to a particular area of interest. All Abstract Databases available from Science Direct are listed on this page, whether you are subscribed to them or not.



Abstract Databases

Abstract Databases are separated into two types:

subscribed

All databases that you are currently **subscribed** to are listed first on the page.

indicates a database is part of your current subscription.

If you are subscribed to a database, you have two ways to access information from that database. They are:

- **Search:** If the abstract database you are interested in is a **subscribed** database, you may perform a search for subject material that you are interested in. When you select the Search link, you will be able to search the database in order to access the information stored there.
- **More information:** The More information link provides additional background information regarding the Abstract Database. This link accesses an information website that usually contains an overview about the database with its purpose and scope.

complimentary

A **complimentary** database is accessible for use similar to subscribed databases, but is not a part of your regular subscriptions

indicates complimentary access to the database.

non-subscribed

All **non-subscribed** databases that are available for purchase from ScienceDirect are listed on the second half of the page. Although you can use the More information link to access background information about the database, you can not perform a search.

indicates a database is not part of your current subscription.

Abstract Databases Available on ScienceDirect

Note: The individual abstract databases listed below are available to you only if your institution subscribes to those databases on ScienceDirect.

ScienceDirect Navigator – *Scientific, technical and medical*

ScienceDirect Navigator is the all-sciences bibliographic database that completes an institute's scientific collection. ScienceDirect Navigator is extremely useful to scientists searching outside a familiar scientific area and to students who prefer to search through trusted scientific sources.

The database contains bibliographic information from over 7,000 leading and critically selected, peer-reviewed journals in scientific, medical, and technical fields. Our strict content policy guarantees that only records from reliable sources are added. These STM subject categories include the following:

- Agriculture and Biological Sciences
- Biochemistry, Genetics, and Molecular Biology
- Chemical Engineering
- Chemistry
- Civil Engineering
- Computer Science
- Earth and Planetary Sciences
- Energy and Power
- Engineering and Technology
- Environmental Science
- Immunology and Microbiology
- Materials Science
- Mathematics
- Medicine
- Neuroscience
- Pharmacology, Toxicology, and Pharmaceutics

- Physics and Astronomy
- Psychology

With the ScienceDirect Navigator database, you have the capability to search across a wide range of disciplines using one search request. With this, you can retrieve a variety of details, aspects, and viewpoints related to the same topic.

BIOSIS Previews – *Life sciences*

BIOSIS Previews, one of the leading abstracting and indexing databases in the life sciences, serves the need for finding extensive research into the life sciences and biomedical sciences literature through complete coverage of traditional biology, interdisciplinary subjects, and related areas. Researchers, librarians, and students worldwide use BIOSIS Previews to stay current on topics ranging from botany to genetic engineering.

BIOSIS Previews contains currently over 5 million citations from 1993 onwards, adding some 560,000 new citations each year. BIOSIS Previews on ScienceDirect is updated weekly. Over 90% of records include author-written abstracts.

BIOSIS Previews content overview

- Traditional Life Sciences: Biology, Molecular Biology, Botany, Zoology, Ecology and the Environment, Microbiology
- Interdisciplinary Areas: Experimental, Clinical and Veterinary Medicine, Biotechnology and Genetics
- Agriculture and Nutrition, Biochemistry, Pharmacology, Public Health
- Related Areas: Methods, Instrumentation

Citations are taken from:

- More than 500,000 international serials
- Meeting and conference reports
- Books
- Literature reviews
- U.S. Patents
- Software reviews

BIOTECHNOBASE – *Biotechnology*

BIOTECHNOBASE is a current awareness database of scientific, technological, and professional information in the field of biotechnology. BIOTECHNOBASE provides access to bibliographic citations and abstracts of articles from the most important journals published worldwide.

BIOTECHNOBASE contains data from 1980 onwards, with the current file size containing nearly 1.5 million records. More than 100,000 records are added to BIOTECHNOBASE annually, of which more than 90% contain abstracts. Many unique and relevant fields are given in BIOTECHNOBASE records, including Molecular Sequence Numbers, Drug Trade Names and Manufacturers, and Device Trade Names and Manufacturers (where applicable).

Subject coverage includes the following disciplines:

- Microbiology
- Pharmaceutics & pharmacology
- Medicine & health care
- Agriculture
- Food industry
- Environmental science
- Textile science
- Forensic science

BEILSTEIN Abstracts – *Organic and related chemistry*

Beilstein Abstracts offers users access to titles, abstracts, and citations from the top journals in organic and related chemistry, published from 1980 to the present. This gives scientists in industry, government, and academia a gateway into a rich compendium of information abstracted from the organic chemistry literature. There are currently approximately 700,000 articles in the Beilstein Abstracts Database, published from over 140 of the top journals in organic related chemistry.

Beilstein Abstracts is produced by Beilstein Informationssysteme GmbH, based in Frankfurt, Germany, and Beilstein Information Systems Inc., with offices in San Leandro, CA, USA, the developers of the CrossFire System, the world's leading authority on organic chemical information.

EconLit – *Economical*

EconLit is published by the American Economical Association and includes references to articles in economic journals from all over the world, most of which are in English or with English summaries. EconLit currently contains over a half a million records that include an abstract for over 96% of all citations. Citations come from the American Economical Association and includes references to articles in economic journals from all over the world, most of which are in English or with English summaries.

EconLit currently contains over a half a million records that include an abstract for over 96% of all citations. Citations come from 750 Journals, Books, Book Reviews from the Journal of Economic Literature, Collective Volume Articles, Dissertations, and the Abstracts of Working Papers in Economics from Cambridge University Press.

Subject coverage:

- General Economics and Teaching
- Schools of Economic Thought and Methodology
- Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
- Microeconomics
- Macroeconomics
- Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
- International Economics
- Financial Economics
- Public Economics
- Health, Education, and Welfare
- Labor and Demographic Economics
- Law and Economics
- Industrial Organization
- Business Administration and Business
- Economic History
- Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
- Economic Systems
- Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics
- Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
- Other Special Topics

For records dating from years 1969 to 1978, EconLit includes journal articles only in English or with English summaries. Beginning with 1979 updates, EconLit includes a small number of non-English journals, some of which print articles without English summaries. Non-English articles without English summaries are

classified by only one subject descriptor: "Foreign Language Article." Less than 3 percent of the articles in journals are in this category.

Until 1992, the only journal articles indexed within EconLit were from journals listed in the Journal of Economic Literature indexes. Since then, additional journals have been indexed and abstracted within EconLit. In 2000, JEL switched from using print to using electronic media to disseminate bibliographic information. The contents of all periodicals indexed in EconLit are now published on JEL on CD on a quarterly basis, but the only fully searchable index is EconLit.

See the Editor's Note (March 2000) for more information. EconLit records contain more information than the listings in JEL on CD, including: subject, keyword, geographic, and named person descriptors, authors' institutional affiliations, ISSN numbers, and links to publishers' web sites.

Abstracts began with 1987 updates in EconLit and appear for about one-third of the journal articles until 1989, when abstracts began to appear for most full journal articles. Journal articles are classified using subject descriptors corresponding to the Journal of Economic Literature classification system. Records also include keywords and geographic descriptors when appropriate.

Ei Compendex® – *Engineering*

Ei Compendex® is the most comprehensive interdisciplinary engineering database in the world, with over 6 million summaries of journal articles, technical reports, and conference papers and proceedings in electronic form, dating from 1970. Ei Compendex quality and expedience are unsurpassed, and its indexing has been cited for its benchmark standard.

Abstracts from over 5,000 international journals, conference papers, and technical reports are included. Each year, over 220,000 new abstracts are added from 175 disciplines and major specialties. Ei Compendex® is updated weekly.

The following broad engineering areas are covered:

- Aerospace Engineering
- Agriculture Engineering and Food Technology
- Automotive Engineering
- Bioengineering
- Chemical Engineering
- Civil Engineering
- Computer and Data Processing
- Control Engineering
- Electrical Engineering
- Electronics and Communications Engineering
- Engineering Geology
- Engineering Management

- Engineering Mathematics
- Engineering Physics
- Environmental Engineering
- Fuel Technology
- Industrial Engineering
- Instruments and Measurement
- Light and Optical Technology
- Material Science
- Mechanical Engineering
- Metallurgical Engineering
- Mining Engineering
- Nuclear Technology
- Ocean and Underwater Technology
- Petroleum Engineering
- Sound and Acoustical Technology
- Transportation

EMBASE – *Biomedical and pharmacological*

EMBASE, the Excerpta Medica database, is a biomedical and pharmacological database that gives you access to the most up-to-date information about medical and drug-related subjects.

Each year over 400,000 citations and abstracts are added to the over 7 million records currently in the database. Each record contains the full bibliographic citation, indexing terms and codes; more than 80% of records contain abstracts, appearing in the database on average within 15 days after the receipt of the journals.

Comprehensive inclusion of drug-related information makes EMBASE particularly valuable. EMBASE is the database of choice when carrying out drug-related searches.

The EMBASE journal collection is international with over 3,800 biomedical journals from 70 countries. EMBASE features comprehensive coverage of:

- Drug Research, Pharmacology, Pharmacy, Pharmacoeconomics, Pharmaceutics and Toxiology
- Human Medicine (Clinical and Experimental)
- Basic Biological Research
- Health Policy and Management
- Public, Occupational and Environmental Health
- Substance Dependence and Abuse

- Psychiatry
- Forensic Science
- Biomedical Engineering and Instrumentation

Elsevier BIOBASE – *Life sciences biological*

Elsevier BIOBASE provides comprehensive coverage of the entire spectrum of biological research worldwide. Containing over 2 million records from 1994 to the present date and growing by almost 300,000 records annually, Elsevier BIOBASE provides comprehensive coverage of the biological sciences from 1,900 source journals.

Elsevier BIOBASE has a unique, comprehensive classification scheme that enables pure and applied scientists to keep up-to-date with literature published in their subject area. There is also a separate species dictionary for Plant and Ecological records.

Subject coverage includes the following disciplines:

- Applied Microbiology & Biotechnology
- Cancer Research
- Cell & Developmental Biology
- Clinical Chemistry
- Ecological & Environmental Sciences
- Endocrinology & Metabolism
- Genetics & Molecular Biology
- Immunology & Infectious Diseases
- Neuroscience
- Plant Science
- Protein Biochemistry
- Toxicology

FLUIDEX – *Process and civil engineering industries*

FLUIDEX is an online bibliographic database providing a comprehensive source of information on all aspects of fluid engineering, fluids' behavior and applications. Coverage includes: the latest in theoretical fluid dynamics research, innovative separation techniques, wind loading on offshore platforms, and the application and operation of hydraulic and pneumatic technologies.

Each FLUIDEX record contains the full bibliographic citation, indexing terms and codes; 97% of records contain an English language abstract. The database provides current coverage of over 300 periodicals and archival coverage of several hundred additional titles, including referred scientific papers, trade journal and magazine articles, product reviews, directories, and any other relevant

material. FLUIDEX contains close to 400,000 records from 1974, with 14,500 records added annually.

Subject coverage includes:

Process Engineering

- Aerodynamics
- Atmospheric flows
- Coastal Engineering
- Fluid Mechanics
- Hydraulics
- Offshore Engineering
- Ports and Harbors
- Water Treatment and Supply

Civil Engineering

- Industrial Corrosion
- Heat Exchange
- Hydraulics, Pneumatics
- Instrumentation and Control
- Lubrication
- Mixers and Mixing Processes
- Pipes and Pipelines
- Process Equipment
- Pumps

GEOBASE – *Geography, geology, and ecology*

GEOBASE is a unique multidisciplinary database supplying bibliographic information and abstracts for human and physical geography, ecology, geology, oceanography, geomechanics, and development studies. The database provides current coverage of over 1,800 journals and archival coverage of 2,000 additional titles. As of 2002, GEOBASE contains more than 1.1 million records, spanning over twenty years to present, with 76,000 records added annually. Each GEOBASE record contains a full bibliographic citation, indexing terms and codes. 99.5% of the GEOBASE records contain abstracts.

GEOBASE is unequalled in its coverage of international literature. Papers are selected, read, and classified using a unique classification scheme that is versatile and updated annually, adapting the coverage of current research trends. The material covered includes refereed scientific papers, trade journal and magazine articles, product reviews, directories and any other relevant material.

As well as providing comprehensive coverage of the core scientific and technical periodicals, GEOBASE offers unique coverage of non-English language and less readily available publications, making this the best resource available for multidisciplinary searches of international literature. The content crosses over subject, language, and cultural boundaries, providing a unique research tool.

Subject coverage includes the following disciplines:

- Geology
- Oceanography
- Physical Geography
- Human Geography
- International Development
- Geomechanics
- Ecology

INSPEC® – *Physics, engineering, electronics and information technology*

INSPEC is the leading English-language bibliographic information service providing access to the world's scientific and technical literature in physics, electrical engineering, electronics, communications, control engineering, computers and computing, and information technology.

INSPEC was formed in 1967, which was based on the Science Abstracts service since 1898. The INSPEC database, which is provided by the Institution of Electrical Engineers, dates back to 1969 and has a long-standing reputation for database quality.

INSPEC prides itself not only on the provision of its rigorous indexing, but also on the quality and integrity of all its data. Therefore, INSPEC is the indispensable, current awareness tool for engineers, scientists, and others to support their research, to locate relevant journal articles, conference papers, and other documents, such as:

- New Product Information
- Technological Forecasting
- Competitive Intelligence
- Patent-related Information

Over 3,500 scientific and technical journals and some 1,500 conference proceedings, as well as numerous books, reports, and dissertations are scanned each year by INSPEC staff for relevant articles to abstract and index for inclusion in the database. The database now contains over 7 million records and is growing at the rate of 350,000 records each year.

Although INSPEC provides a comprehensive index to the literature in physics, electrical/electronic engineering, computing, control engineering, and information

technology, it also has significant coverage in areas such as material science, oceanography, nuclear engineering, geophysics, biomedical engineering, and biophysics. The full scope of subject coverage is given in the INSPEC Classification (supported by ScienceDirect).

MEDLINE – *Biomedical*

MEDLINE® is the National Library of Medicine's (NLM) premier bibliographic database. MEDLINE contains bibliographic citations and author abstracts from more than 4,600 biomedical journals published in the United States and 70 other countries. The database contains over 11 million citations dating from 1966 to current.

Subject coverage includes the following disciplines:

- Medicine
- Nursing
- Dentistry
- Veterinary medicine
- Health care systems
- Preclinical sciences

Journal articles are indexed for MEDLINE, and their citations are searchable, using NLM's controlled vocabulary, MeSH (**Me**dical **S**ubject **H**eadings). MEDLINE contains all citations published in Index Medicus, and corresponds in part to the International Nursing Index and the Index to Dental Literature.

OCEANBASE – *Marine science and technology*

OceanBase is the bibliographic database from Marine Science and Technology. OceanBase provides you with the entire contents of Oceanographic Literature Review, including Ocean Data News together with material from Fluid Abstracts, Civil Engineering, and Ecological Abstracts. The file runs from 1993 to present.

Coverage includes Physical Oceanography and Fluid Dynamics, Marine Meteorology, Chemical Oceanography, Marine Geology and Geophysics, Biological Oceanography, Marine Ecology, Pollution, Environmental Issues, Toxicology, Applied Oceanography, Remote Sensing, Coastal and Offshore Engineering, Natural Resources, Ports, Harbors and Shipping, Waste Management, and Policy and Law.

Records are sourced from over 3,000 journals, plus books, conference proceedings and reports. In addition, OceanBase sources information from other electronic publications and the World Wide Web to provide you with entries detailing the availability of numerical data, related products, data management tools, and software.

Features:

- Includes all fields of Oceanography and Marine Engineering
- Over 95,000 records with 12,000 abstracts added every year
- Records sourced from over 3,000 journals, plus books, conference proceedings and reports
- Selection and editing by subject-specialists
- Fully indexed

PsycINFO – *Psychology*

The PsycINFO; database is the most comprehensive abstracting and indexing service in the behavioral sciences. PsycINFO is the renowned database published by the American Psychological Association and covers psychological literature from 1887 to the present date.

PsycINFO is update weekly and contains over 1.7 million records, taken from over 1,800 journals, book chapters, books, reports, and dissertations.

PsycINFO covers the following subjects:

- Medicine
- Psychiatry
- Nursing
- Sociology
- Education
- Pharmacology
- Physiology
- Linguistics
- Anthropology
- Business
- Law

PsycINFO is a product of the American Psychological Association.

WORLD TEXTILES – *Current textiles*

World Textiles covers more than 30 years of information relating to developments and innovations in the textile industry. Distinguished by its international coverage of scientific, trade, technical, and economic publications, World Textiles provides data from 1970 to the present date.

Papers are selected, read, and classified using a unique classification scheme that is versatile and updated yearly to adapt coverage to current research trends. All author-provided abstracts are included, and where an abstract has not been provided, a subject specialist editor has written one.

World Textiles covers a broad range of topics including plant development, computer control, manufacturing and finishing processes, commercial development, performance of textile products and environmental concerns. It is also a source of American, British, and European patents and international standards information. World Textiles delivers a unique, comprehensive source of information for anyone involved in textiles.

Subject coverage includes:

- Fibers: Manufacture and Properties
- Yarns: Manufacture and Properties
- Fabrics: Manufacturer and Properties
- Chemical and Finishing Process
- Medical Textiles (both surgical and hygiene products)
- Automotive and Industrial textiles
- Garment Construction; make-up and new fabrics
- Composites
- Recycling and Environmental Concerns
- Plant Services and Control Systems
- Analysis, Testing, Quality Control
- Polymer Science
- Management

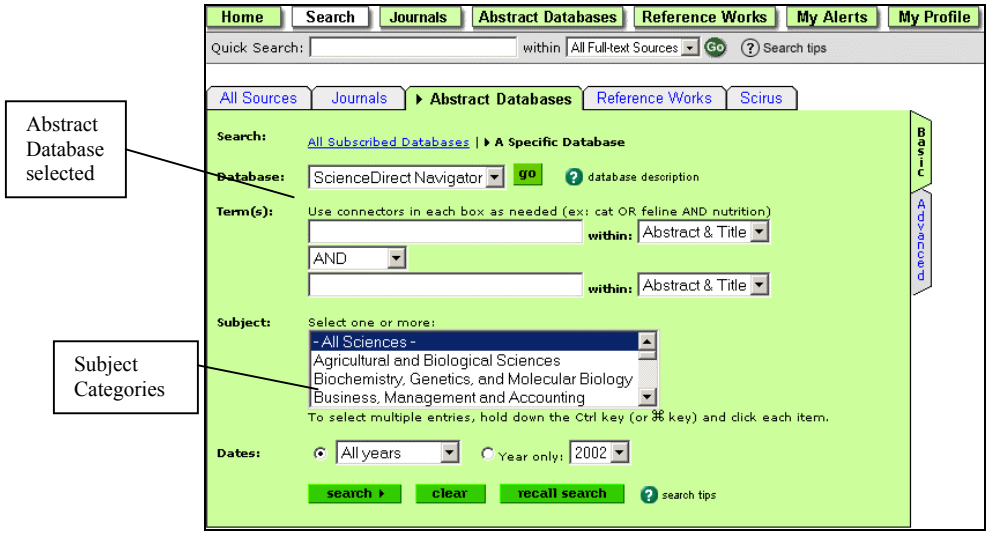
Note: The individual abstract databases are available to you only if your institution subscribes to those databases on ScienceDirect.

Abstract Database Searching

To perform a search in one or more of the abstract databases, click the Search button in the navigation bar. Then click the Abstract Databases tab at the top of the search form.

Searches can be performed in either Basic or Advanced mode in one or more of the databases available to you. (See the *Journals Basic Searching* and *Journals Advance Searching* for the step-by-step instructions. Variations from those search forms are discussed below.)

Performing a ScienceDirect Navigator Search

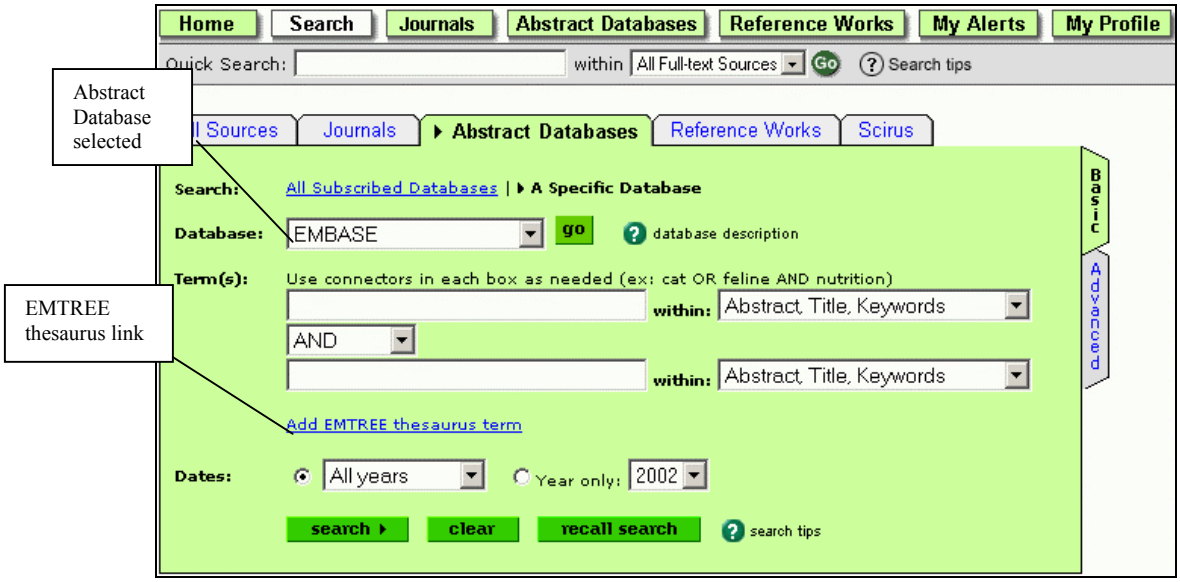


ScienceDirect Navigator Basic Search Form

When searching the ScienceDirect Navigator database, you have the option to restrict your search request by selecting one or more subject categories. To broaden your search request and include the entire collection of abstracts, from **Subjects**, select **All Sciences**.

Performing an EMBASE Search

When searching the EMBASE database, you can use the EMTREE Thesaurus to enhance or focus your search terms to ensure the retrieval of only the EMBASE documents in which your search terms appear in the appropriate context.



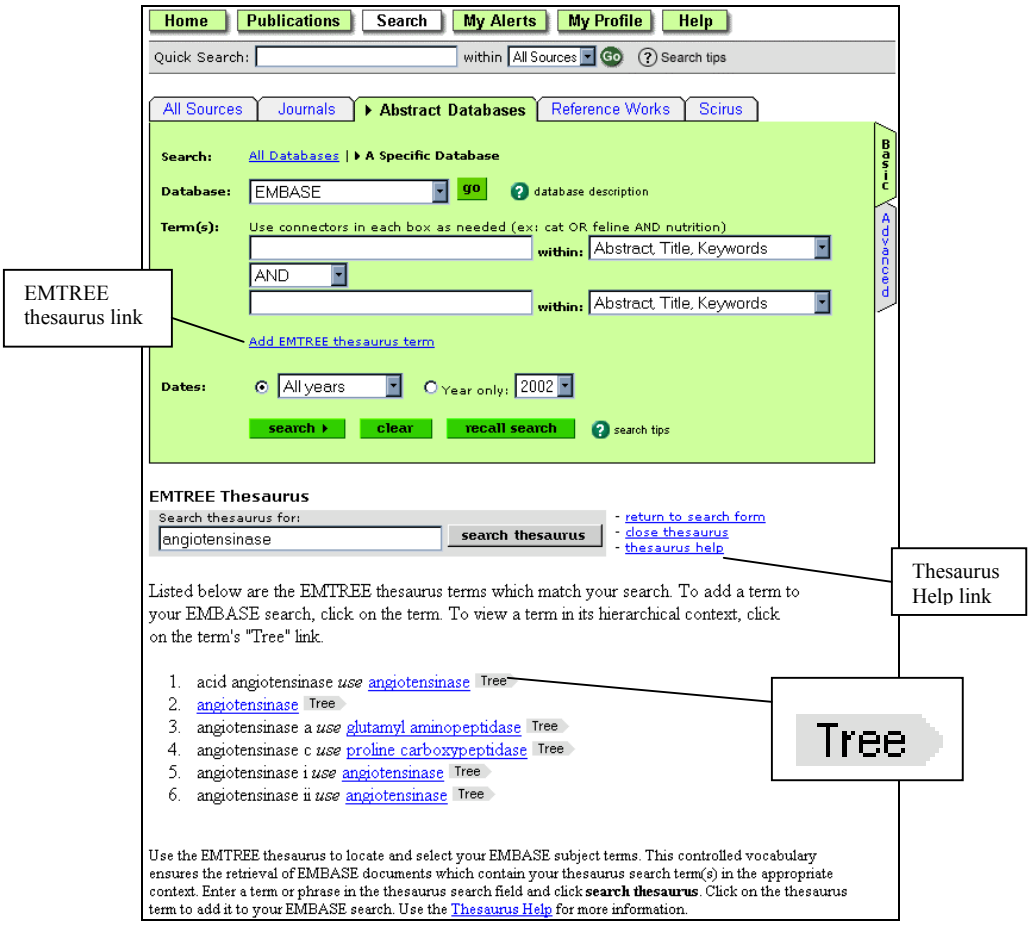
EMBASE Basic Search Form page

To open the EMTREE Thesaurus, click the Add EMTREE thesaurus term link on the search form.

Using EMTREE Thesaurus

EMTREE is the EMBASE thesaurus. It is a hierarchically structured, controlled vocabulary used for subject indexing. EMTREE is organized in a cascading "tree"-like structure that ranges from very broad to very specific terms. The EMTREE Thesaurus is an essential search tool when comprehensive and/or precise search retrieval is required.

The EMTREE Thesaurus feature appears below the EMBASE search form. Use EMTREE to focus (or define) your EMBASE search terms and ensure the retrieval of only the EMBASE documents in which your search terms appear in the appropriate context.


Home
Publications
Search
My Alerts
My Profile
Help
Quick Search:
within
All Sources
Search tips
All Sources
Journals
Abstract Databases
Reference Works
Scirus
Search:
All Databases | A Specific Database
Database:
EMBASE
go
database description
Term(s):
Use connectors in each box as needed (ex: cat OR feline AND nutrition)
within:
Abstract, Title, Keywords
AND
Add EMTREE thesaurus term
Dates:
All years
Year only:
2002
search
clear
recall search
search tips
Basic
Advanced
EMTREE thesaurus link
EMTREE Thesaurus
Search thesaurus for:
angiotensinase
search thesaurus
return to search form
close thesaurus
thesaurus help
Thesaurus Help link
Listed below are the EMTREE thesaurus terms which match your search. To add a term to your EMBASE search, click on the term. To view a term in its hierarchical context, click on the term's "Tree" link.
1. acid angiotensinase use angiotensinase Tree
2. angiotensinase Tree
3. angiotensinase a use glutamyl aminopeptidase Tree
4. angiotensinase c use proline carboxypeptidase Tree
5. angiotensinase i use angiotensinase Tree
6. angiotensinase ii use angiotensinase Tree
Tree
Use the EMTREE thesaurus to locate and select your EMBASE subject terms. This controlled vocabulary ensures the retrieval of EMBASE documents which contain your thesaurus search term(s) in the appropriate context. Enter a term or phrase in the thesaurus search field and click search thesaurus. Click on the thesaurus term to add it to your EMBASE search. Use the Thesaurus Help for more information.

EMBASE / EMTREE page

To use the EMTREE Thesaurus feature, complete the following steps:

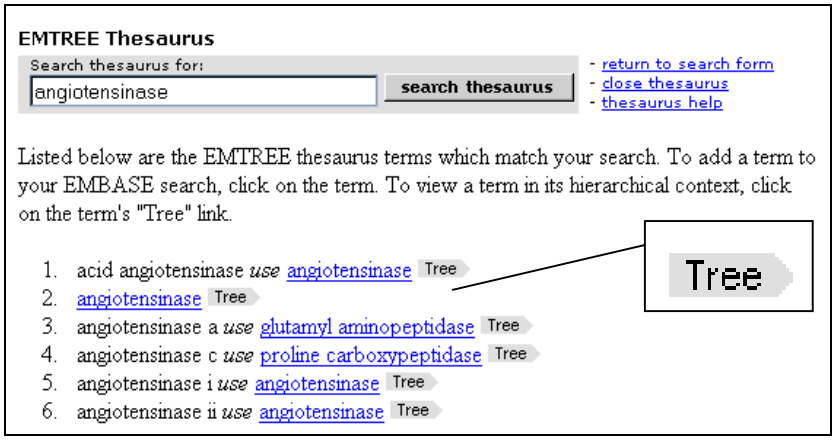
1. On the EMBASE search form, click on the Add EMTREE thesaurus term link.
2. In the Search thesaurus for text-box, enter a term (or phrase) that is relative to the subject matter you are researching.

   Note: Do not use wildcard search characters (e.g., "!", "*", etc.) in your thesaurus search text.

3. Click the search thesaurus button.

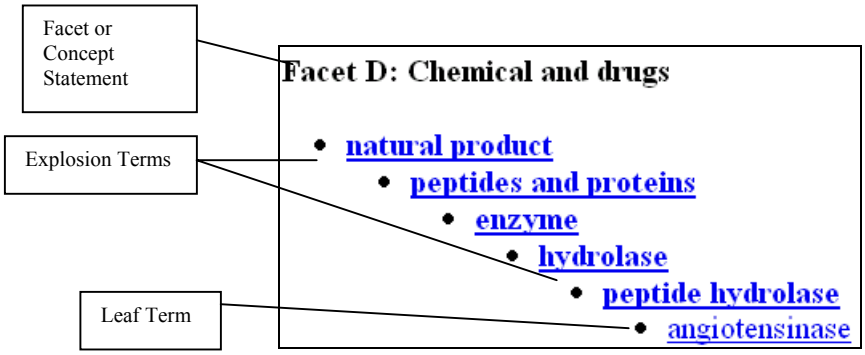
Understanding your EMTREE Results

A thesaurus search will return a maximum number of 100 terms. You may use one of these terms or go back to the thesaurus search box and search a more restrictive term or phrase.


EMTREE Thesaurus
Search thesaurus for:
angiotensinase
search thesaurus
- return to search form
- close thesaurus
- thesaurus help
Listed below are the EMTREE thesaurus terms which match your search. To add a term to your EMBASE search, click on the term. To view a term in its hierarchical context, click on the term's "Tree" link.
1. acid angiotensinase use angiotensinase Tree
2. angiotensinase Tree
3. angiotensinase a use glutamyl aminopeptidase Tree
4. angiotensinase c use proline carboxypeptidase Tree
5. angiotensinase i use angiotensinase Tree
6. angiotensinase ii use angiotensinase Tree
Tree

EMTREE Results

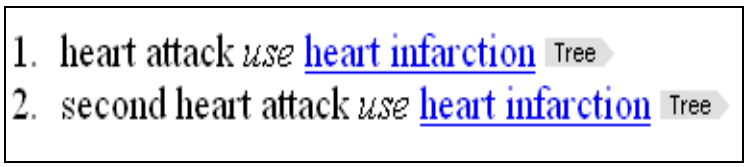
Your thesaurus search results appear as a numbered list of terms (or phrases) relating to your thesaurus search string. Each term has a corresponding Tree icon. Click this icon to review the hierarchical context of a specific term. (Use your browser's Back button to return to list of terms.)



EMTREE Tree Hierarchy

- The *facet or concept statement* appears at the top (or first level) of the results, identifying the context in which the term appears.
- The underlined and bolded terms are *explosion terms*, meaning they are nodes (or lower level) in the EMTREE thesaurus hierarchy. Using an *explosion term* in your EMBASE search request will retrieve a broader range of documents.
- Non-bolded terms are *leaf terms* or the lowest level of the hierarchical structure. Using a *leaf term* in your EMBASE search request will restrict the retrieval of documents to a specific facet.

- If the "Tree" consists of the searched term (not bolded) and its immediate parent (next higher level), your search term is a leaf term or the lowest level within the hierarchical structure.



EMTREE "Use" Reference

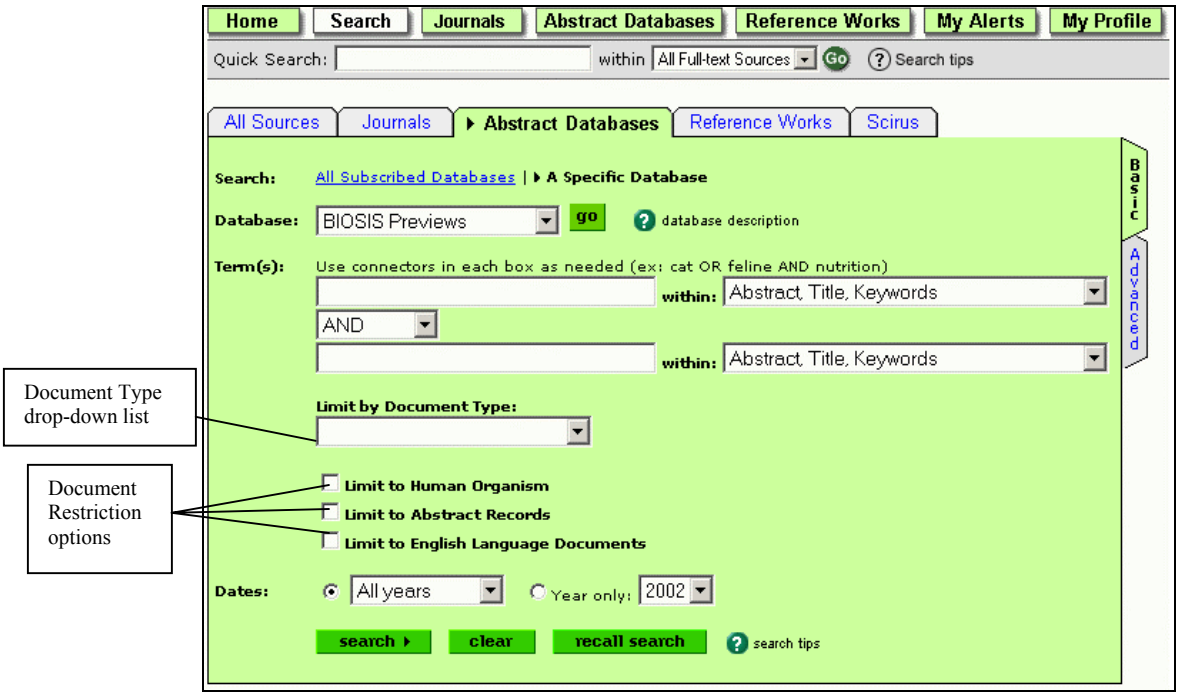
A "*Use*" reference maps a *non-preferred term* to an EMTREE *preferred term*. (Non-preferred terms are synonyms or alternate forms of preferred terms, and are included to make it easier to find the correct preferred term for the concept you wish to search.

Adding a Thesaurus Term

To add a thesaurus term or phrase to the EMBASE search form, click on the term in the thesaurus results. You can add up to two (2) thesaurus terms or phrases to your EMBASE search request.

If two search term/phrases are added, select a connector from the drop-down box to separate the thesaurus terms on the EMBASE search form.

Performing a BIOSIS Previews Search



BIOSIS Previews Basic Search Form page

When searching the BIOSIS Previews database, you have the option to restrict your search request to a specific document type.

There are additional restriction options available on the BIOSIS Previews search form:

Human Organism

Select this check-box to limit the documents searched to those specifically relating to human organisms.

Abstract Records

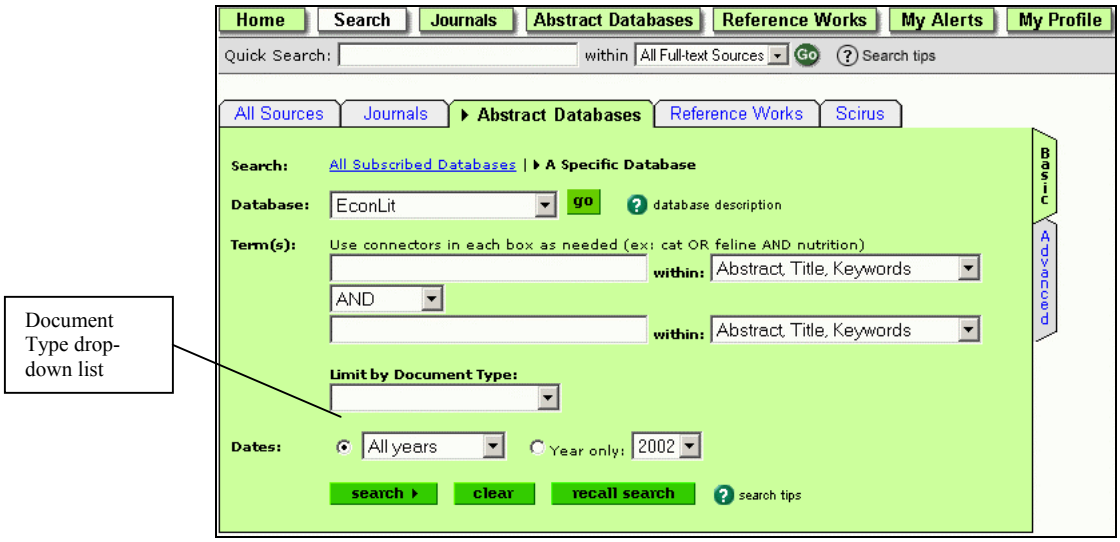
Select this check-box to limit the documents searched to the records which appear in abstract format.

English Language Documents

Select this check-box to limit the documents searched to those which appear in English.

Note: You may use these check-boxes in combination with the document type restriction.

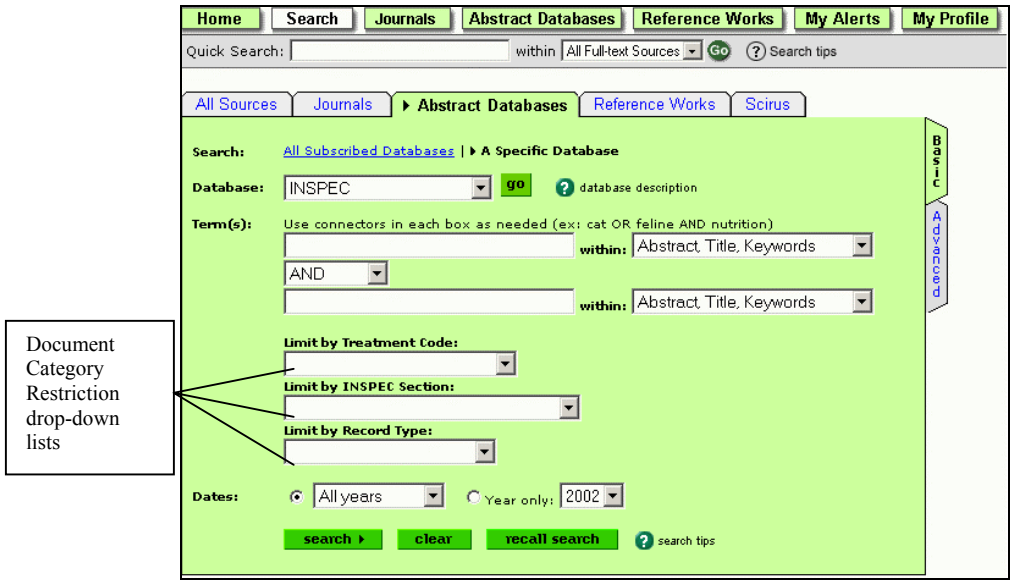
Performing an EconLit Search



EconLit Basic Search Form page

When searching the EconLit database, you have the option to restrict your search request by selecting a specific document type from the drop-down list. (Consult the Search Tips online for more descriptive information on the document types and document fields.)

Performing an INSPEC Search



INSPEC Basic Search Form page

When searching the INSPEC database, you have the option to restrict your search request by selecting a specific document category from one or more of the appropriate drop-down lists. (Consult the Search Tips online for more descriptive information on these categories and/or the document fields.)

Treatment Code

From the drop-down list, select the type of treatment (or document style type) INSPEC has assigned to the document.

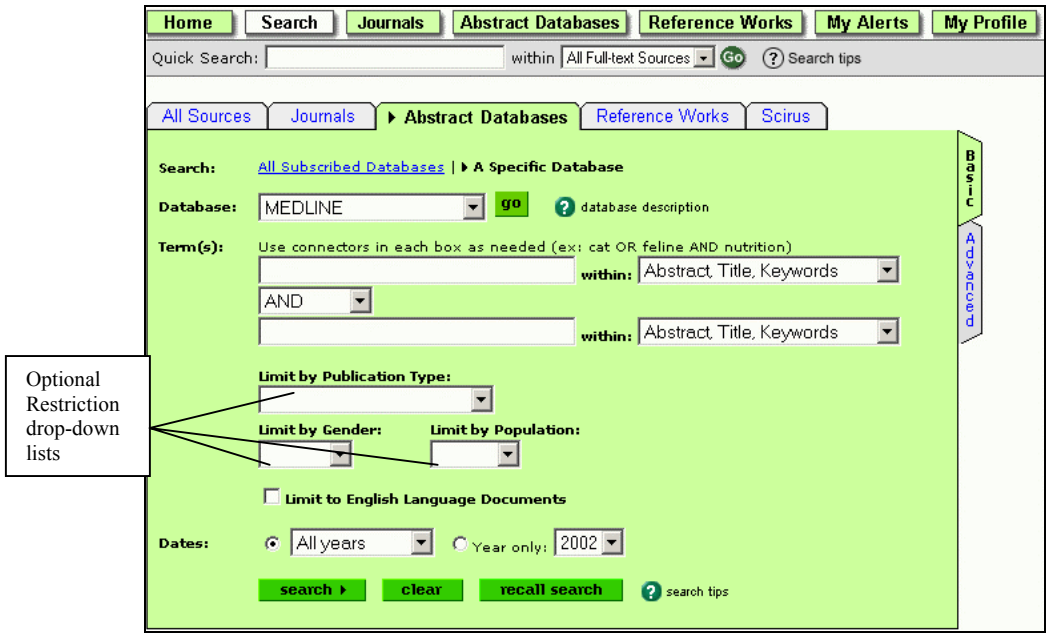
INSPEC Section

From the drop-down list, select the classification code assigned to the document according to the main subject matter of the document.

Record Type

From the drop-down list, select the type of bibliographic record represented by the document.

Performing a MEDLINE Search



MEDLINE Basic Search Form

When searching the MEDLINE database, you have the option to restrict your research request by selecting a specific document category from one or more of the appropriate drop-down lists. (See the MEDLINE Search Tips for more descriptive information on these categories and/or the document fields.)

Publication Type

From the drop-down list, select the type of publication of the original article.

Gender

From the drop-down list, select the gender referenced in the document.

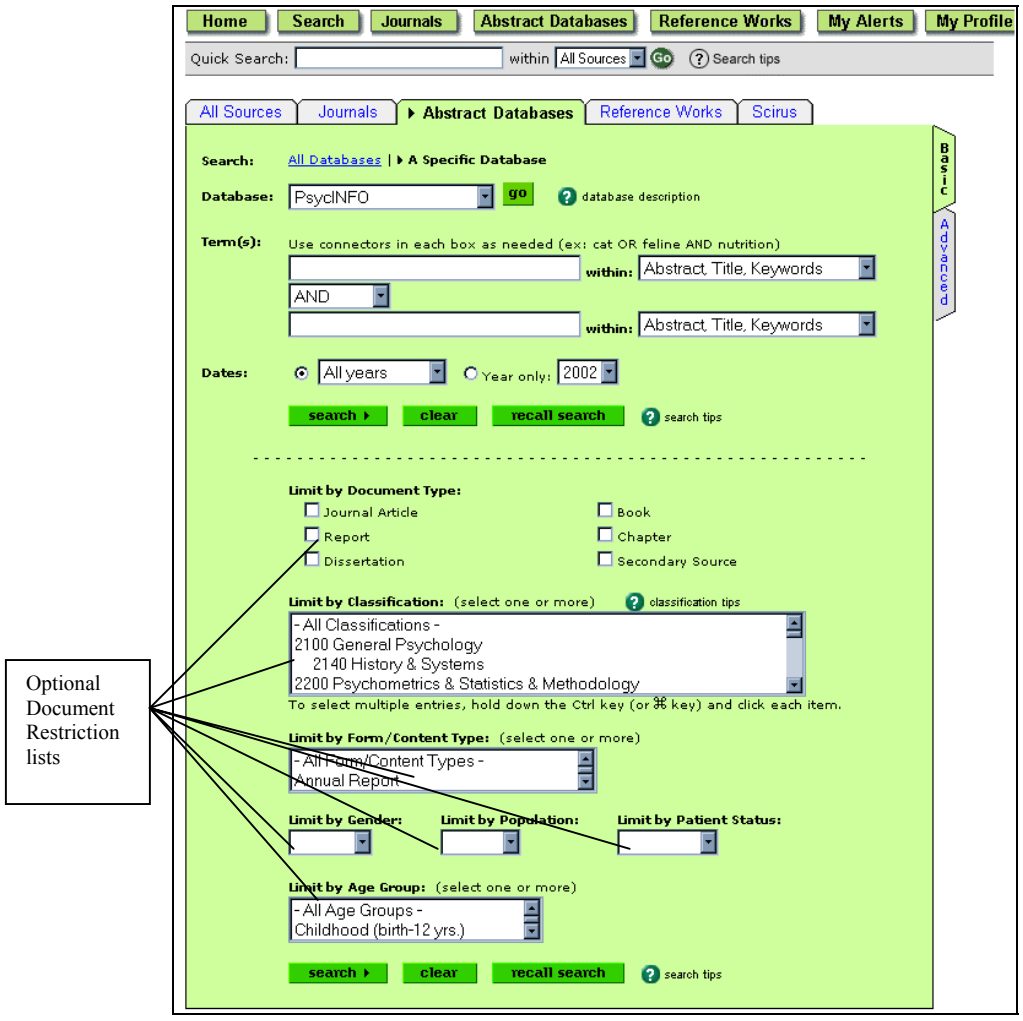
Population

From the drop-down list, select the population type referenced in the document.

English Language Documents

Click the check-box to limit the documents retrieved to only those originally published in English.

Performing a PsycINFO Search



PsycINFO Basic Search Form

When searching the PsycINFO database, you have several options to restrict your search request by selecting a specific document category from one or more of the appropriate lists. (Consult the Search Tips online for more descriptive information on these categories and/or the document fields.)

Document Type

Click one or more of the check-boxes to restrict the type of documents searched.

Classification

From the scrollable list, select one or more of the classification codes referenced in the documents searched. (The complete list of classifications and their associated codes is available online.)

Form/Content Type

From the scrollable list, select one or more of the forms in which the content of the documents searched were originally published.

Gender

From the drop-down list, select the gender referenced in the documents searched.

Population

From the drop-down list, select the population type referenced in the documents searched.

Patient Status

From the drop-down list, select the patient status referenced in the documents searched.

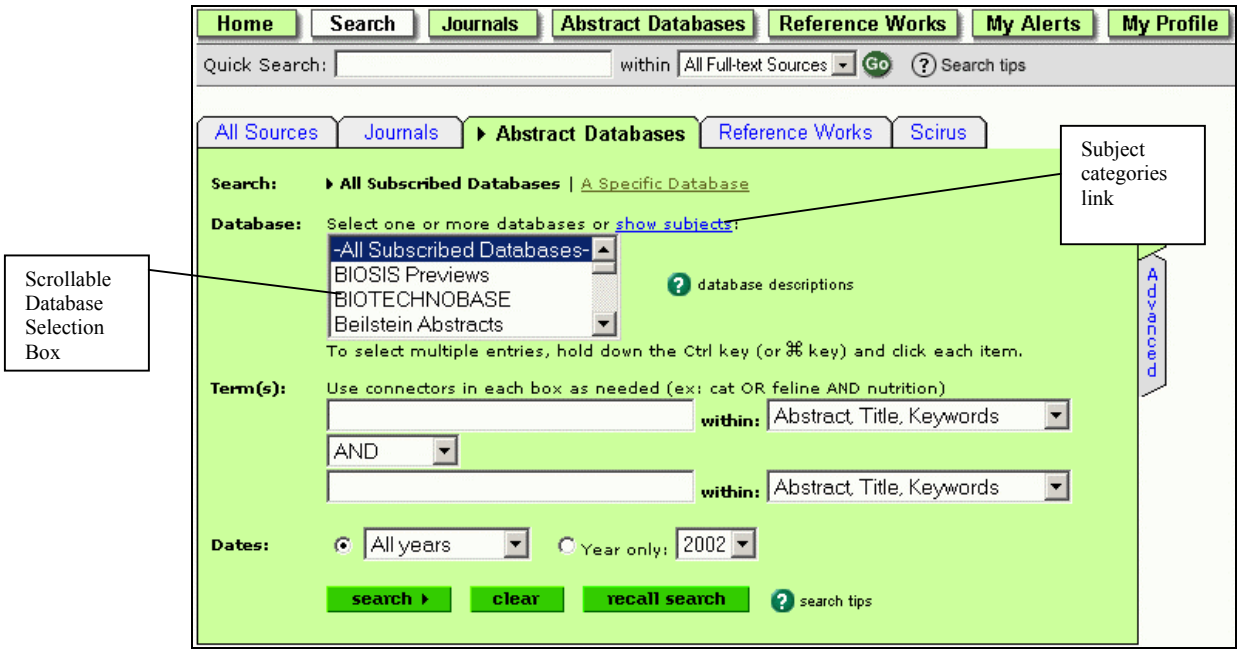
Age Groups

From the scrollable list, select one or more of the age groups referenced in the documents searched.

Performing an All Databases Search

Note: The All Databases Search is an advanced feature, which is not available to all users unless your institution subscribes to two or more of the available abstract databases.

All Databases searching gives you the capability to search two (2) or more of the databases that are available to you using one search request. The All Databases search form includes a scrollable box which you can populate with the proprietary names of the abstract databases to which you currently subscribe or subject categories associated with those abstract databases.



All Databases Search Form page

Each database has one or more subject categories associated to it. (See the Database/Subject Categories table which follows.)

	ABSTRACT DATABASES														
SUBJECT CATEGORIES	BIOSIS Previews	BIOTECHNOBASE	Beilstein	Compendex	EMBASE	EconLit	Elsevier BIOBASE	FLUIDEX	GEOBASE	INSPEC	MEDLINE	OceanBase	PsycINFO	ScienceDirect Navigator	World Textiles
Agriculture and Biological Sciences	X	X			X		X				X			X	
Arts and Humanities						X									
Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology	X	X			X		X				X			X	
Business, Management and Accounting						X									
Chemical Engineering			X	X				X						X	X
Chemistry			X	X				X						X	X
Civil Engineering				X				X	X					X	
Computer Science				X						X				X	
Decision Sciences						X									
Earth and Planetary Sciences									X			X		X	
Economics, Econometrics and Finance						X									
Energy and Power			X	X				X	X	X				X	
Engineering and Technology			X	X				X	X	X				X	
Environmental Science	X	X			X		X		X	X		X		X	
Immunology and Microbiology	X	X			X		X				X			X	
Materials Science			X	X				X		X				X	X
Mathematics				X						X				X	
Medicine	X	X			X		X				X			X	
Neuroscience	X	X			X		X				X			X	
Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics	X	X			X		X				X			X	
Physics and Astronomy				X				X		X				X	
Psychology	X	X			X		X						X	X	
Social Science						X							X		

Database/Subject Categories Table

Note: The databases are available to you only if your institution subscribes to those databases.

The same fields are not present across all the databases though there are common fields. Search the common fields when performing a field-restricted search on multiple databases; otherwise, you may unintentionally eliminate one of the databases you have included in your search.

Note: Many of the fields for indexing terms have different field names in the various databases (e.g., Descriptors, Drug Names, Species Names, Keywords, etc.). In multiple database searching, the indexing terms fields have been grouped together into the Keywords field.

Common fields for All Database searching include the following:

Abstract

Contains the full text of an article's abstract, plus the publishing information relating to the original article (e.g., the number of references and the language of the publication).

Authors

Contains the names of the authors of the article, including collaborations.

Affiliation

Contains the institutional affiliations of the article's authors, plus available e-mail addresses.

Title

Contains the English or non-English article title.

Journal-Name

Contains the title of the journal.

ISSN

Contains the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) of the journal.

Keywords

Contains article keywords supplied by the author.

CAS-Rn

Contains the Chemical Abstract Service Registry Numbers for the article (and may also include names of the identified compounds).

Organism-Indexing

Contains the formal scientific name, or informal common name for organisms (living, extinct, or fossil), the higher taxonomic categories, or the names of cell lines mentioned in the source document.

Book-Info

Contains the English version of the book title (both the main and subtitles), the author/editor of the book, the International Standard Book Number (ISBN), and the publisher of the book.

CODEN

Contains the internationally accepted 5-letter Chemical Abstracts Society (CAS) CODEN for periodical titles.

Conference-Info

Contains the title, location, and date (or date range) of a scientific meeting or conference, including the name of an organization that supported or funded the conference.

Patent-Info

Contains the patent number, the issue date of Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents from which the patent record was taken, the class and subclass numbers, the name of the country in which the patent was granted, and the name of the person or organization to whom the rights to the patent have been assigned.

Sequence-Data

Contains molecular sequence data.

All Sources

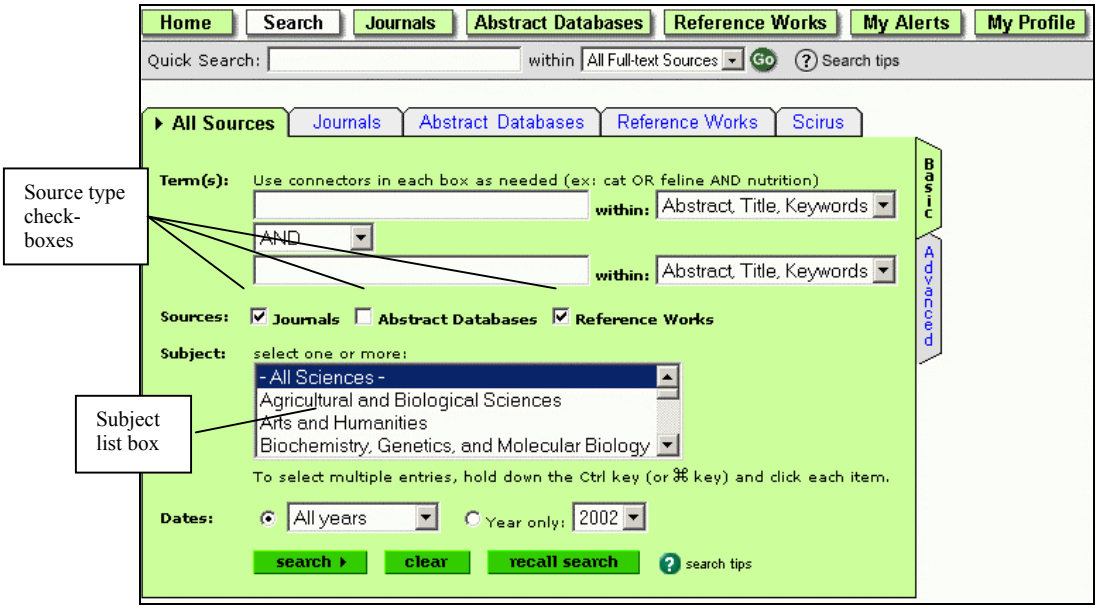
Note: The All Sources Search is not available to all users unless your institution subscribes to it.

Using the All Sources Basic or the Advanced search form, you can search one or more source type (Journals, Abstract Databases and/or Reference Works) in one search request.

All Sources Searching

To access an All Sources search form, click the Search button in the navigation bar. Then click the All Sources tab at top of the search form.

Searches can be performed on the Journals, Abstract Databases and/or Reference Works using the Basic or Advanced search form. (See the *Journals Searching* section of this manual for step-by-step instructions. Variations from those search forms are discussed below.)



All Sources Basic Search Form

When using an All Sources search form, you have the option to search one or more source types and one or more subject categories with one search request.

> **Note:** The variety of journals, databases, and reference works are available to you based on your institution's subscription to those sources.

- At the **Sources** check-boxes, click the check-box(es) for the type of source selection (**Journals**, **Abstract Databases**, and/or **Reference Works**) you wish to search. You may select one, two, or all of the source types available.

  > **Note:** The **Journals** and **Reference Works** check-boxes are defaulted as selected. The **Abstract Databases** check-box is not selected as a default.

- At the **Subject** list box, you can restrict your search by selecting the subject categories you want to search. (The default setting is **All Sciences**.)
  - Each abstract database has one or more subject categories associated to it. When searching Databases, if you select specific subject categories, all abstract databases in your subscription that are associated with the subject are included in the search. (See the table below for the subject coverage of each database.)

	ABSTRACT DATABASES														
SUBJECT CATEGORIES	BIOSIS Previews	BIOTECHNOBASE	Beilstein	Compendex	EMBASE	EconLit	Elsevier BIOBASE	FLUIDEX	GEOBASE	INSPEC	MEDLINE	OceanBase	PsycINFO	ScienceDirect Navigator	World Textiles
Agriculture and Biological Sciences	X	X			X		X				X			X	
Arts and Humanities						X									
Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology	X	X			X		X				X			X	
Business, Management and Accounting						X									
Chemical Engineering			X	X				X						X	X
Chemistry			X	X				X						X	X
Civil Engineering				X				X	X					X	
Computer Science				X						X				X	
Decision Sciences						X									
Earth and Planetary Sciences									X			X		X	
Economics, Econometrics and Finance						X									
Energy and Power			X	X				X	X	X				X	
Engineering and Technology			X	X				X	X	X				X	
Environmental Science	X	X			X		X		X	X		X		X	
Immunology and Microbiology	X	X			X		X				X			X	
Materials Science			X	X				X		X				X	X
Mathematics				X						X				X	
Medicine	X	X			X		X				X			X	
Neuroscience	X	X			X		X				X			X	
Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics	X	X			X		X				X			X	
Physics and Astronomy				X				X		X				X	
Psychology	X	X			X		X						X	X	
Social Science						X							X		

Database/Subject Categories Table

All Sources Common Fields

The same fields are not present across all the sources, though there are common fields. Search the common fields when performing a field-restricted search; otherwise, you may unintentionally eliminate one of the sources you have included in your search.

> **Note:** Many of the fields for indexing terms have different field names in the various databases (e.g., Descriptors, Drug Names, Species Names, Keywords, etc.). In multiple database searching, the indexing terms fields have been grouped together into the Keywords field.

Common fields for All Sources searching include the following:

Abstract

Contains the full text of an article's abstract, plus the publishing information relating to the original article (e.g., the number of references and the language of the publication).

Authors

Contains the names of the authors of the article, including collaborations.

Affiliation

Contains the institutional affiliations of the article's authors, plus available e-mail addresses.

Keywords

Contains article keywords supplied by the author.

References

Contains the bibliographic reference list of the document.

Title

Contains the English or non-English article title.

Journal-Name

Contains the title of the journal.

ISSN

Contains the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) of the journal.

Reference Works

Note: The Reference Works search feature is available to you only if it is part of your institution's subscription.

The Reference Works search form allows you to locate content in both Comprehensive and Encyclopedia Reference Works.

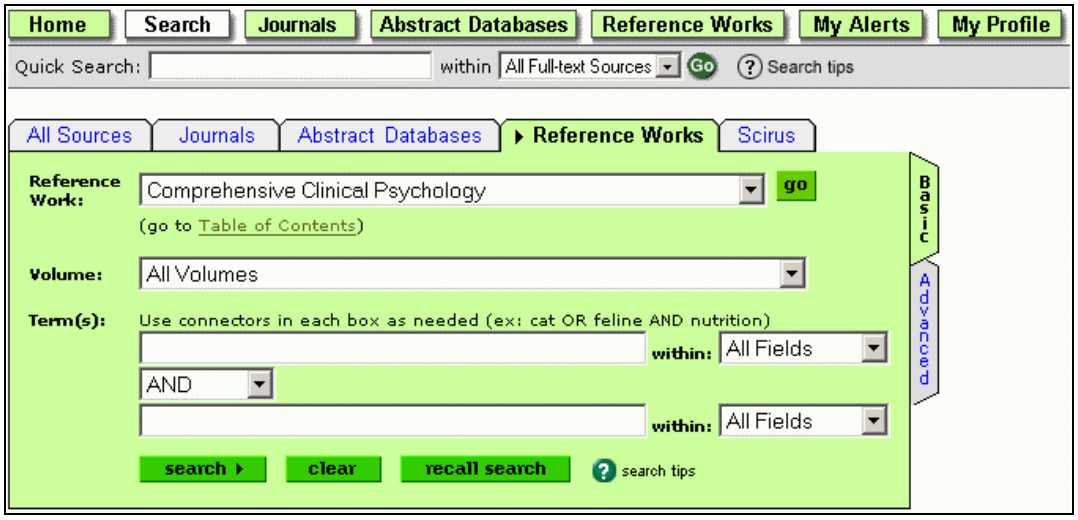
Reference Works Searching

To access a Reference Works search form, click the Search button on the navigation bar. Then click the Reference Works tab.

Searches can be performed in either Basic or Advanced mode. Click on one of the tabs on the right side of the form according to your searching expertise. (See the *Journals Basic Searching* and *Journals Advanced Searching* section of this manual for step-by-step instructions. Variations are discussed below.)

Comprehensive Reference Works Search

To access the basic Comprehensive Reference Works search form, click the **Search** navigation button at the top of the page and, then click the **Basic** tab on the Reference Work search form.



Basic Comprehensive Works Search Form

Once the Reference Works Basic search form is accessed, complete the following steps to complete a basic Comprehensive Reference Work search.

To perform a basic Comprehensive search:

1. From the **Reference Work** drop-down list, select a specific Comprehensive Reference Work. (The default setting is **All Reference Works**.) Once you select Comprehensive Reference Work, the go to link will display below the **Reference Work** drop-down list.

   This link leads to the default browse page that is associated with the Comprehensive Reference Works you have selected.

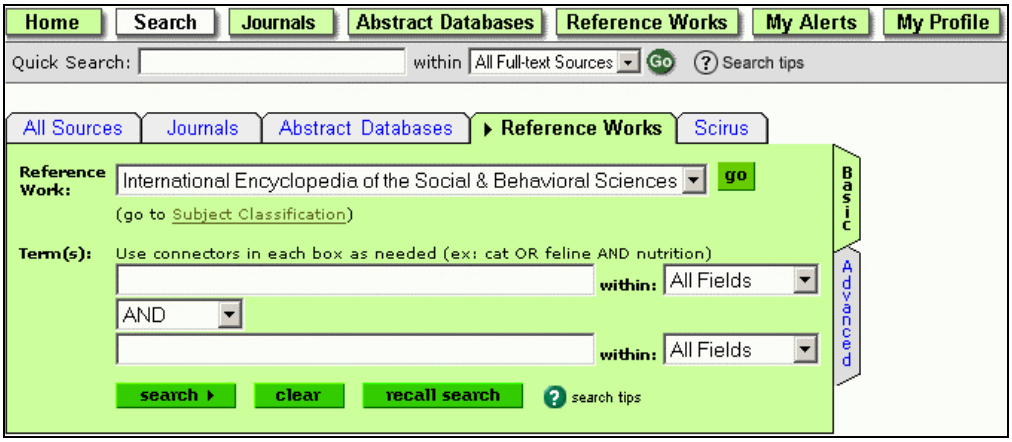
   Note: Only the reference works to which you are subscribed will display within the **Reference Work** drop-down list.

2. In the **Volume** drop-down menu, select the specific volume you want to search. (The default setting is **All Volumes**.)
3. In the **Term(s)** field, enter the search terms that must appear in documents.
4. From the **within** drop-down menu, select the fields in which the search terms must appear. Available selections are:
   - **All Fields:** Will search for your entered term through all types of field selections.
   - **Authors:** Will perform a search for your entered term through the names of the authors of the comprehensive reference work, including collaborations.
   - **Chapter Titles:** Will perform a search for your entered term through the chapter number and title within the chapter of the comprehensive reference work.
   - **Subheadings:** Will perform a search for your entered term through available subheadings within comprehensive reference work article listings.
   - **References:** Will perform a search for your entered term through bibliographic reference materials of the comprehensive reference work.
   - **Full Text:** Will perform a search for your entered term through the full text version of the comprehensive reference work.
5. If you want to search additional fields and additional terms:
   - Select a connector from the **and** drop-down menu.
   - In the second **Term(s)** field, enter the additional search terms that must appear in the article.
   - From the second **within** drop-down menu, select the fields in which the search terms must appear.
6. To execute the search, select a command button. The command buttons are:
   - **search:** Click the **search** button to initiate your search of the criteria that you have entered on this form.

- **clear:** Click the **clear** button to remove the criteria entries within the search form. All entry fields will no longer contain text, and all selection items will return to their default settings.
- **recall search:** Click the **recall search** button to view previous search queries.

Encyclopedia Reference Works Search

To access the basic Encyclopedia Reference Works search form, click the **Search** navigation button at the top of the page and, then click the **Basic** tab on the Reference Works search form.



Basic Encyclopedia Reference Works Search Form

Once the Reference Works Basic search form is accessed, complete the following steps to complete a basic Encyclopedia Reference Work search.

To perform a basic Encyclopedia Reference Works search:

1. From the **Reference Work** drop-down list, select a specific Encyclopedia Reference Works. (The default setting is **All Reference Works**.) Once you select an Encyclopedia Reference Works, the go to link will display.

   This link leads to the default browse page that is associated with the Encyclopedia Reference Work you have selected.

   Note: Only reference works to which you are subscribed will display within the **Reference Work** drop-down list.

2. In the **Term(s)** field, enter the search terms that must appear in documents.
3. From the **within** drop-down menu, select the fields in which the search terms must appear. Available selections are:
   - **All Fields:** Will search for your entered term through all types of field selections.

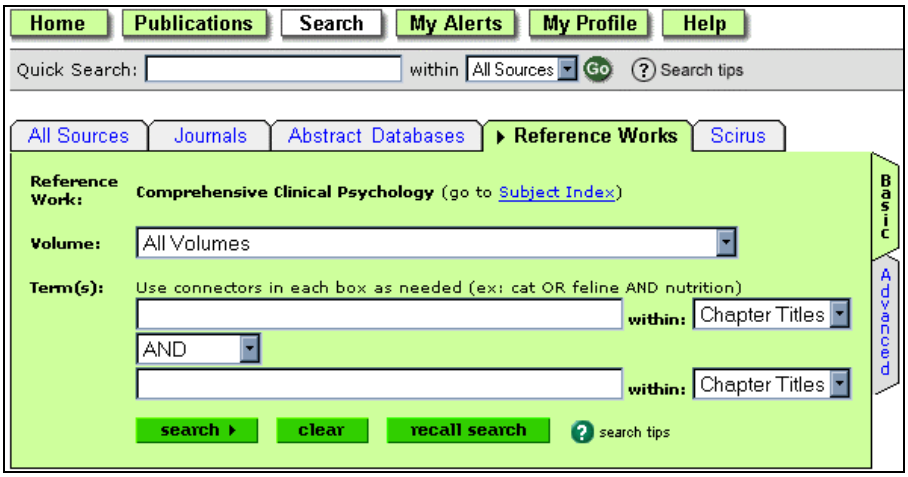
- **Authors:** Will perform a search for your entered term through the names of the authors within the Encyclopedia Reference Work, including collaborations.
- **Article Titles:** Will perform a search for your entered term through available article titles within the Encyclopedia Reference Work.
- **Subheadings:** Will perform a search for your entered term through available subheadings within the Encyclopedia Reference Work article listings.
- **References:** Will perform a search for your entered term through bibliographic reference materials within the Encyclopedia Reference Work.
- **Full Text:** Will perform a search for your entered term through the full text version of the Encyclopedia Reference Work.
- **Abstracts:** (when present) Will perform a search for your entered term through a listing of abstract subjects within the Encyclopedia Reference Work.

4. If you want to search additional fields and additional terms:
   - Select a connector from the **and** drop-down menu.
   - In the second **Term(s)** field, enter the additional search terms that must appear in the article.
   - From the second **within** drop-down menu, select the fields in which the search terms must appear.
5. To execute the search, select a command button. The command buttons are:
   - **search:** Click the **search** button to initiate your search of the criteria that you have entered on this form.
   - **clear:** Click the **clear** button to remove the criteria entries within the search form. All entry fields will no longer contain text, and all selection items will return to their default settings.
   - **recall search:** Click the **recall search** button to view previous search queries.

All Reference Works Search

The Reference Works search form allows you to locate content in both Comprehensive and Encyclopedia Reference Works.

To access the basic Reference Works search form, click the **Search** button at the top of the page, and click the **Basic** tab on the Reference Works search form.



Basic All Reference Works Search Form

Once the Reference Works Basic search form is accessed, complete the following steps to complete a basic All Reference Work search.

To perform a Reference Works search:

1. From the **Reference Work** drop-down list, select **All Reference Works**.

   Note: With **All Reference Works** selected, the search will be conducted within all reference works to which you are subscribed.

2. In the **Term(s)** field, enter the search terms that must appear in documents.
3. From the **within** drop-down menu, select the fields in which the search terms must appear. Available selections are:
   - **All Fields:** Will search for your entered term through all types of field selections.
   - **Authors:** Will perform a search for your entered term through the names of the authors of each Reference Work, including collaborations.
   - **Article or Chapter Titles:** Will perform a search for your entered term through the chapter number and title within the chapter of each Reference Work.
   - **Subheadings:** Will perform a search for your entered term through available subheadings within each Reference Work article listings.

- **References:** Will perform a search for your entered term through bibliographic reference materials of each Reference Work.
- **Full Text:** Will perform a search for your entered term through the full text version of each Reference Work.

4. If you want to search additional fields and additional terms:
    - Select a connector from the **and** drop-down menu.
    - In the second **Term(s)** field, enter the additional search terms that must appear in the article.
    - From the second **within** drop-down menu, select the fields in which the search terms must appear.
5. At the **subject** drop-down list, select a subject type to use for refining your search.

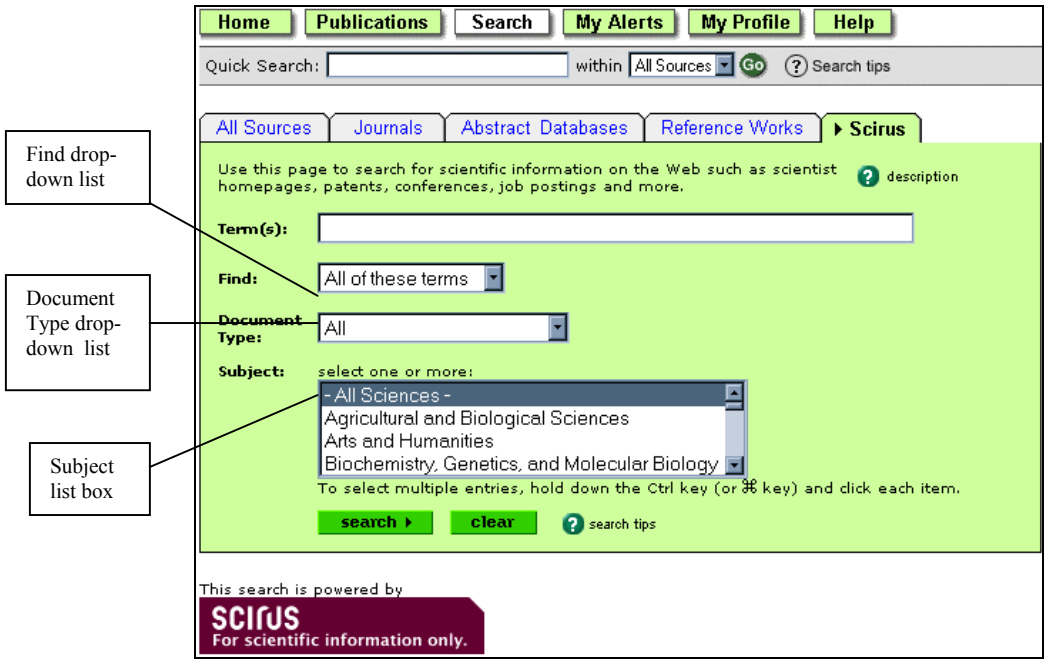
    The **Subject** drop-down list contains selections of scientific subject matter that are used to refine your search when **All Reference Works** is selected within the **Reference Work** drop-down list.
6. To execute the search, select a command button. The command buttons are:
    - **search:** Click the **search** button to initiate your search of the criteria that you have entered on this form.
    - **clear:** Click the **clear** button to remove the criteria entries within the Reference Works form. All entry fields will no longer contain text, and all selection items will return to their default settings.
    - **recall search:** Click the **recall search** button to view previous search queries.

Scirus

Using the Scirus search form, you can search the particular scientific Internet sites (e.g., scientists' home pages, or articles and publications) via Scirus. Scirus scientific search engine searches scientific Web sites, filtering out the sites that, through evaluation, have been determined to be non-quality sites.

Scirus Searching

To access the Scirus search form, click the Search button located on the navigation bar at the top of the page. Then click the Scirus tab at the top of the search form.



Scirus Search Form

To complete the Scirus Search form:

- In the **Term(s)** field, enter the search terms that must appear in the documents retrieved. (See the Search Tips below for detailed information.)
- From the **Find** drop-down list, select the conditions of the search terms' occurrence in a document. The default setting is **All of these terms**.
- From the **Document Type** drop-down list, select the information source(s) on the Web in which you want to search. The default setting is **All**.
- At the **Subject** list box, you can restrict your search by selecting the science subject categories you want to search. The default setting is **All Sciences**.

Note: Your search results will display in a secondary browser window, outside ScienceDirect. Your ScienceDirect session will remain open. To return to the ScienceDirect application, click in the appropriate browser window.

Scirus Search Tips

Search Terms

- Choose search terms that are specific or closely related to the topic you want to retrieve.

  For example:

  - In **Terms** field, enter *kidney disease*.

  - And from the **Find** drop-down menu, select **Exact phrase**.
- Use terms you might use when discussing the topic with a colleague, including current jargon or buzzwords.
- The words should reflect ideas essential to the research topic, such as treatments, cures, or side effects.
- Include alternative words.

  For example:

  - In the **Terms** field, enter *kidney renal*

  - And from the **Find** drop-down menu, select **Any of these terms**.
- Use the plus symbol (+) to note a word that must appear in the documents retrieved.

  For example:

  - In the **Terms** field, enter *survey poll + results*.

  - And from the **Find** drop-down menu, select **Any of these terms**.

  Note: The search engine will recover documents that contain survey and/or poll if those documents also contain the term results.

- Use the minus symbol (-) to exclude the presence of specific words in the documents retrieved.

  For example:

  - In the **Terms** field, enter *tumor lesion ganglia -malignant –cancer*.

  - And from the **Find** drop-down menu, select **Any of these terms**.

  Note: The search engine will recover documents that contain the term tumor and/or lesion and/or ganglia only if those documents do not contain the term malignant or cancer.

- Avoid words that are too general, such as *cell* or *behavior*.

Searching Proper Names

- Proper names appear in documents in a variety of formats.
- The order and format of surname and forename may differ.

For example:

- To find articles by Raymond Smith and Smith, R.
  1. In the **Terms** field, enter *Raymond R +Smith*.
  2. From the **Find** drop-down menu select **Any of these terms**.

     The search engine will retrieve documents that contain the name Raymond Smith and/or R Smith.

The System is Not Case-Sensitive

Upper and lower case characters are interpreted as equivalents.

Special Characters and Formula Searching

- When constructing a search request for words, equations, or formulae containing special characters, replace any special characters with the standard alphanumeric characters. The general rules are:
  - Subscripted and superscripted characters should be entered on the same line with the other characters.

    For example:

    To search for the chemical notation, *H2O*, enter **H2O**
  - Accented characters may be entered as the same characters without the accent marks (if the accent mark does not appear on your keyboard).

For example:

To search for the name, Fürst, you may enter: *Furst or Fürst*.

- Non-alpha/numeric special characters (e.g., hyphens, brackets, asterisks, question marks, bullets, arrows, daggers, plus signs, minus signs, etc.) are treated as delimiters and are not searchable.

For example:

To search for the term, high-risk, enter: *high risk*.

Restrictions

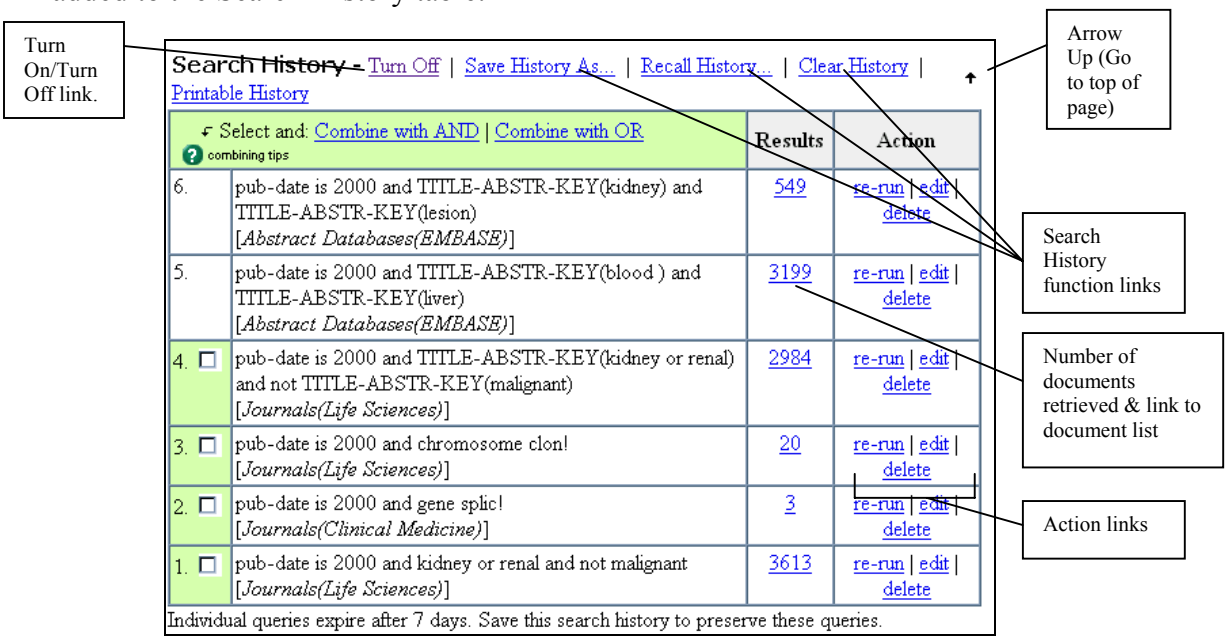
Boolean logic and truncation are not functional. This restriction includes wildcard characters, proximity connectors, and connector operators.

Search History

Search History allows you to display, save, and recall your search requests when doing your research. Search History appears below your search form.

In order to display and/or save a search request in the Search History, Search History must be enabled before you run the search.

- To enable Search History, click the Turn On link, which appears below the search form.
- With Search History enabled, each search request and its results (document count) are added to the Search History table.


Turn On/Turn Off link.
Arrow Up (Go to top of page)
Search History function links
Number of documents retrieved & link to document list
Action links
Search History - Turn Off | Save History As... | Recall History... | Clear History | Printable History
Select and: Combine with AND | Combine with OR
combining tips
Results
Action
6. pub-date is 2000 and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(kidney) and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(lesion) [Abstract Databases(EMBASE)] 549 re-run | edit | delete
5. pub-date is 2000 and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(blood) and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(liver) [Abstract Databases(EMBASE)] 3199 re-run | edit | delete
4. pub-date is 2000 and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(kidney or renal) and not TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(malignant) [Journals(Life Sciences)] 2984 re-run | edit | delete
3. pub-date is 2000 and chromosome clon! [Journals(Life Sciences)] 20 re-run | edit | delete
2. pub-date is 2000 and gene splic! [Journals(Clinical Medicine)] 3 re-run | edit | delete
1. pub-date is 2000 and kidney or renal and not malignant [Journals(Life Sciences)] 3613 re-run | edit | delete
Individual queries expire after 7 days. Save this search history to preserve these queries.

Search History table

- From the Search History table, you can do the following:
  - Review your search requests' syntax and results.

- Click on the number in the **Results** column to re-display the document list that was retrieved by the search request.

Note: If the results are out-dated, ScienceDirect will re-execute the search and display an updated document list.

- In the **Action** column, click re-run to re-execute the associated search request to retrieve updated information if available.
- In the **Action** column, click edit to populate the search form with the associated search request where you can change the search request.
- In the **Action** column, click delete to remove any search request you do not want to save or display.

- When Search History is enabled, several search history functions are available:

Turn Off

Click this link to close the Search History. Any current search history that has not been saved will be retained for seven days if not saved before turning off the Search History feature.

Note: This link is not available until Search History has been turned on.

Save History As...

Click this link to save your current search history. (This link is not available until a search has been added to the Search History table.)

Recall History...

Click this link to select a previously saved search history.

Clear History

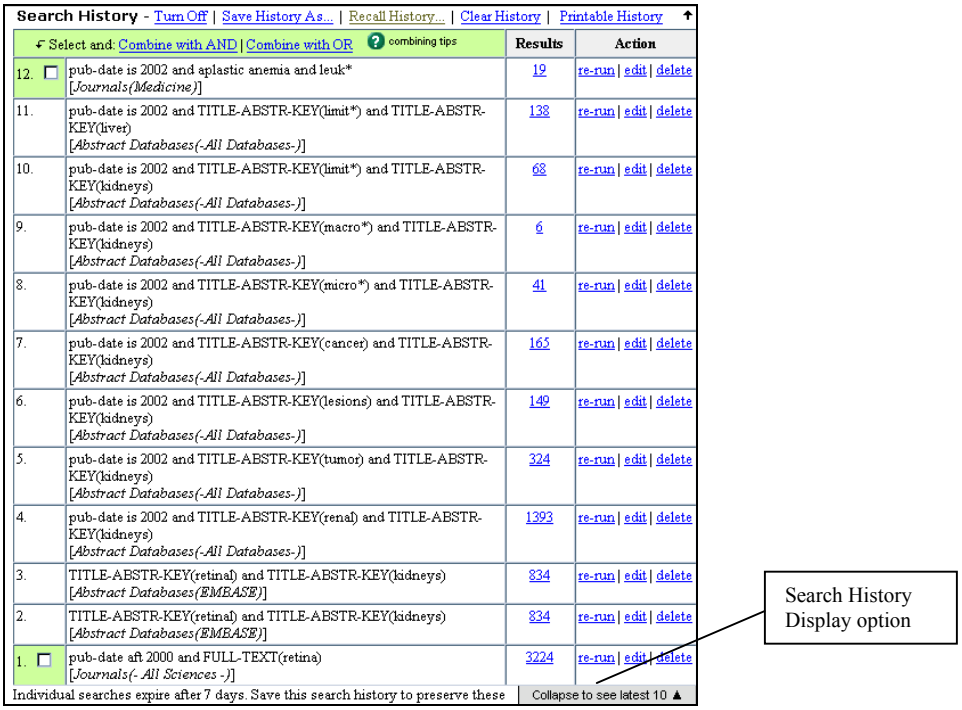
Click this link to delete the search history that is currently displayed. (This link is not available until a search has been added to the Search History.)

Caution: Clear History does not delete your saved search history, but does delete any searches performed subsequent to the save.

Printable History

Click this link to display your current search history in a secondary window for printing purposes. (This link is not available until a search has been added to the Search History table.)

- A search history can contain up to 20 search requests.
  - When your current search history reaches the maximum 20 search requests, each subsequent search will cause the earliest search request in your current search history to be moved off of the list.
- Once a search history contains more than ten (10) search requests, a display option is available below the Search History table.

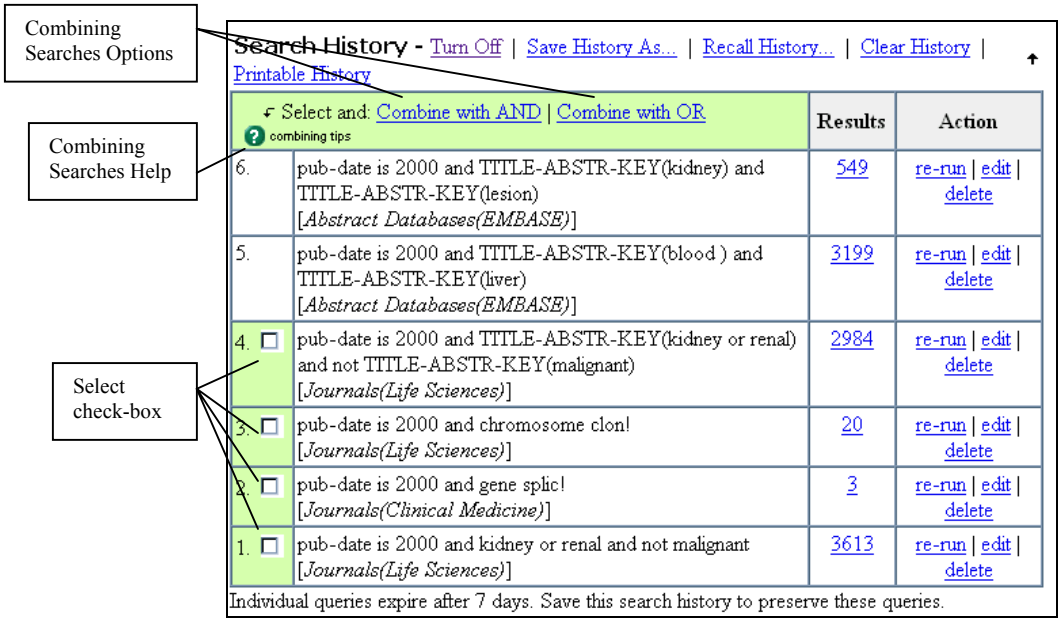

Search History - Turn Off | Save History As... | Recall History... | Clear History | Printable History
Select and: Combine with AND | Combine with OR
combining tips
Results
Action
12. pub-date is 2002 and aplastic anemia and leuk* [Journals(Medicine)] 19 re-run | edit | delete
11. pub-date is 2002 and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(limit*) and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(liver) [Abstract Databases(-All Databases-)] 138 re-run | edit | delete
10. pub-date is 2002 and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(limit*) and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(kidneys) [Abstract Databases(-All Databases-)] 68 re-run | edit | delete
9. pub-date is 2002 and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(macro*) and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(kidneys) [Abstract Databases(-All Databases-)] 6 re-run | edit | delete
8. pub-date is 2002 and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(micro*) and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(kidneys) [Abstract Databases(-All Databases-)] 41 re-run | edit | delete
7. pub-date is 2002 and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(cancer) and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(kidneys) [Abstract Databases(-All Databases-)] 165 re-run | edit | delete
6. pub-date is 2002 and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(lesions) and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(kidneys) [Abstract Databases(-All Databases-)] 149 re-run | edit | delete
5. pub-date is 2002 and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(tumor) and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(kidneys) [Abstract Databases(-All Databases-)] 324 re-run | edit | delete
4. pub-date is 2002 and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(renal) and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(kidneys) [Abstract Databases(-All Databases-)] 1393 re-run | edit | delete
3. TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(retinal) and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(kidneys) [Abstract Databases(EMBASE)] 834 re-run | edit | delete
2. TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(retinal) and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(kidneys) [Abstract Databases(EMBASE)] 834 re-run | edit | delete
1. pub-date aft 2000 and FULL-TEXT(retina) [Journals(- All Sciences -)] 3224 re-run | edit | delete
Individual searches expire after 7 days. Save this search history to preserve these
Collapse to see latest 10 ▲
Search History Display option

Search History page

  - Click the Collapse to see latest 10 ▲ tab to reduce the search history displayed.
  - Click the Expand to See All ▼ tab to display the entire search history.
- You can save up to 10 search histories.

Combining Searches

With the search history enabled (turned on), your search requests and their results are recorded in the search history table that appears below the search form. When you have more than one (1) search request in your search history table, you can combine (up to five) specific search requests to further your research.


Combining Searches Options
Combining Searches Help
Select check-box
Search History - Turn Off | Save History As... | Recall History... | Clear History | Printable History
Select and: Combine with AND | Combine with OR
combining tips
Results
Action
6. pub-date is 2000 and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(kidney) and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(lesion) [Abstract Databases(EMBASE)] 549 re-run | edit | delete
5. pub-date is 2000 and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(blood) and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(liver) [Abstract Databases(EMBASE)] 3199 re-run | edit | delete
4. pub-date is 2000 and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(kidney or renal) and not TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(malignant) [Journals(Life Sciences)] 2984 re-run | edit | delete
3. pub-date is 2000 and chromosome clon! [Journals(Life Sciences)] 20 re-run | edit | delete
2. pub-date is 2000 and gene splic! [Journals(Clinical Medicine)] 3 re-run | edit | delete
1. pub-date is 2000 and kidney or renal and not malignant [Journals(Life Sciences)] 3613 re-run | edit | delete
Individual queries expire after 7 days. Save this search history to preserve these queries.

To combine search requests from your search history, complete the following steps:

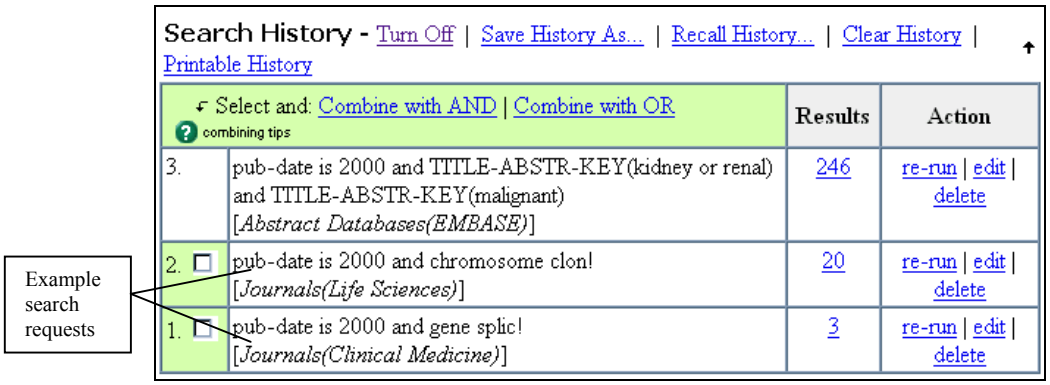
1. In the search history table, click the check-box which appears to the left of the search requests you wish to combine.
   - Only search requests that were executed from the same content area can be combined with one another.
   - In order to combine search requests, you must be in the content area (or search form for that particular database or source) in which the search requests were originally initiated.
   - Search requests that were initiated from the Basic search form can be combined with search requests initiated from the Advanced search form, provided they were in the same content area.
   - Search requests that were initiated in that content area appear in the search history table with the first column shaded and a check-box to the left of the search string. (Use this check-box to select the search requests.)
   - The search requests that were initiated in a different content area will appear with no shading and no check-box. (Go to the appropriate content area in order to combine those search requests.)
2. Click on the appropriate **Combine with...** link to initiate the combined search. (See "Combine with…" links explanations and examples below.)

Combine with AND

Use this **Combine with ...** link to retrieve only the documents that meet the criteria of all the search requests that have been selected.

For example:

In your search history table, you have the following search requests:


Search History - Turn Off | Save History As... | Recall History... | Clear History | Printable History
Select and: Combine with AND | Combine with OR
combining tips
Results
Action
3. pub-date is 2000 and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(kidney or renal) and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(malignant) [Abstract Databases(EMBASE)]
246
re-run | edit | delete
2. pub-date is 2000 and chromosome clon! [Journals(Life Sciences)]
20
re-run | edit | delete
1. pub-date is 2000 and gene splic! [Journals(Clinical Medicine)]
3
re-run | edit | delete
Example search requests

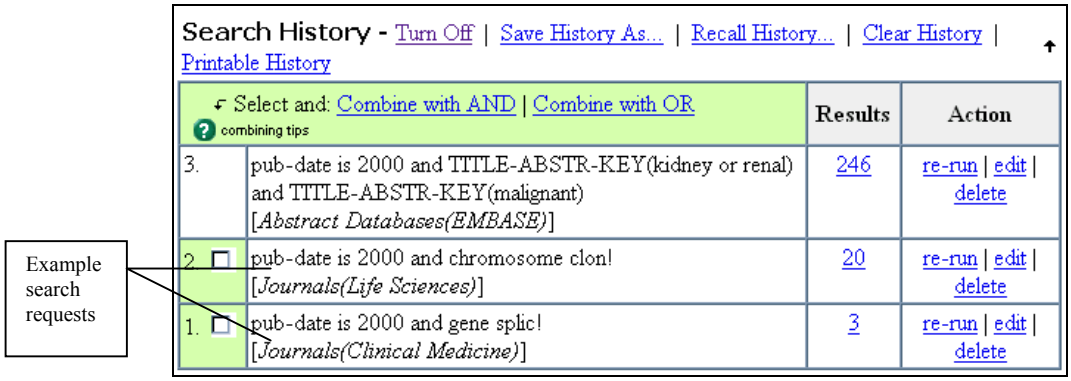
By selecting these searches and clicking on **Combine with AND**, you retrieve only the documents that include both phrases, "gene" and a form of the word "splice" and "chromosome" and a form of the word "clone" that were subject-classified as either, Clinical Medicine and Life Sciences, eliminating any documents that contain only one of the phrases.

Combine with OR

Use this **Combine with ...** link to retrieve documents that meet the criteria of at least one of the search requests that has been selected.

For example:

In your search history table, you have the following search requests:


Search History - Turn Off | Save History As... | Recall History... | Clear History | Printable History
Select and: Combine with AND | Combine with OR
combining tips
Results
Action
3. pub-date is 2000 and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(kidney or renal) and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(malignant) [Abstract Databases(EMBASE)]
246
re-run | edit | delete
2. pub-date is 2000 and chromosome clon! [Journals(Life Sciences)]
20
re-run | edit | delete
1. pub-date is 2000 and gene splic! [Journals(Clinical Medicine)]
3
re-run | edit | delete
Example search requests

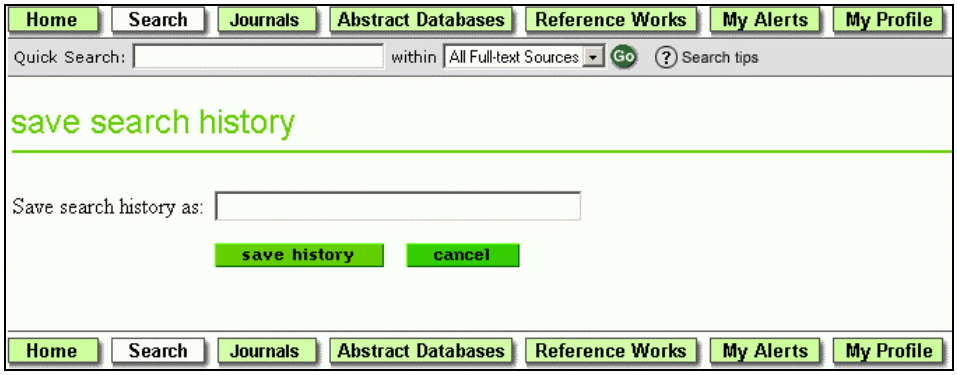
By selecting these searches and clicking on **Combine with OR**, you retrieve the documents that include either the phrase, "gene" (a form of the word "splice") or "chromosome" (a form of the word "clone") that were subject-classified as either, Clinical Medicine and Life Sciences.

- Combining search requests creates a new search request that is added to the search history table.
- The maximum number of characters for a search request is limited to one thousand (1,000) characters. (Search requests that exceed this limit cannot be executed.)

Saving Search History

You can store your search history as a group of searches to be recalled and re-used in the future.

To save a search history, click the Save History As… link which appears above the search history table.



Save Search History page

At the Save Search History page, complete the following steps:

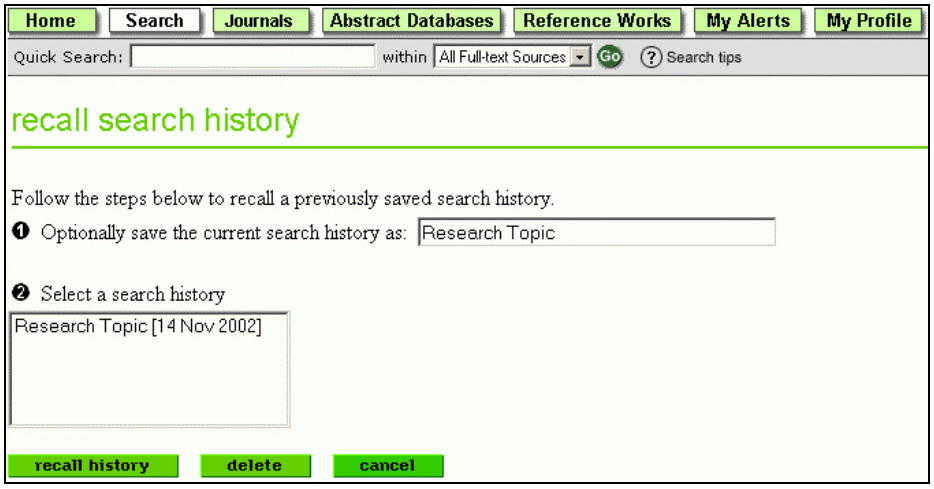
1. Enter an identifying name for the search history you are saving in the field provided.
    - The search history name field is upper/lower case-sensitive.
    - You can use alpha/numeric characters in the search history name.
    - The search history name should be less than 20 characters.
    - The search history name must be unique to any other saved search history.
    - If an existing search history name is entered, the current search history will automatically replace that previously saved search history.
2. Click the save history button.

    Note: To return to the previous page without saving your search history, click the cancel button.

Recalling Search History

You can recall a saved search history to review the search requests and their results, to re-execute the search requests for updated information, or to edit and re-use the search request.

To recall a search history, click the Recall History… link that appears above the search history table.



Recall Search History page

To recall a search history, complete the following steps:

1. If you wish to save the search history that currently displays in the search history table, enter an identifying name in the field provided.
   - The search history name is upper/lower case-sensitive.
   - You can use alpha/numeric characters in the search history name.
   - The search history name should be less than 20 characters.
   - The search history name must be unique to any other saved search history.
   - If an existing search history name is entered, the current search will replace that previously saved search history.

   Note: If you do not wish to save the current search history, leave this field blank and proceed to Step 2.

2. From the scrollable box, click on the saved search history you wish to recall.
3. Click the recall history button to populate the Search History table with the selected saved history.

Note: To delete the saved history selected, click the delete button.

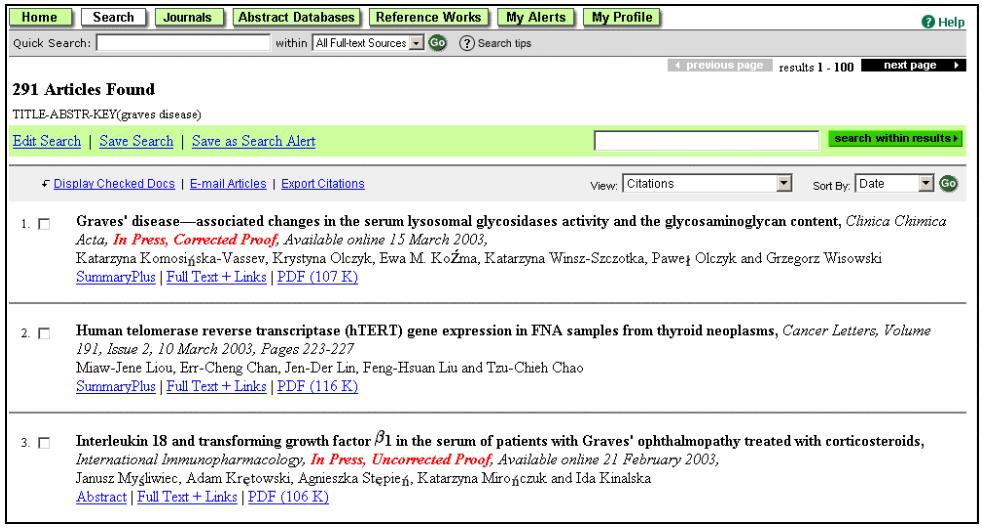
4. To return to the previous page without saving your search history, click the cancel button.

Search Results

The search will run and, if successful, a list of articles (search results list) will appear.

The total number of documents found via Search is displayed at the top of the page as "document number of total document count" (e.g., "25 of 1,450"), even though the total document count may exceed the number of documents you can view from one search.

Note: If your search results exceed the maximum number of documents, you may want to perform additional searches, using date restrictions and/or other search options, in order to view additional documents. (See the *Search Tips* section for details on how you can focus or broaden your search request to meet your needs.)


Home
Search
Journals
Abstract Databases
Reference Works
My Alerts
My Profile
Help
Quick Search:
within All Full-text Sources
Go
Search tips
previous page
results 1 - 100
next page
291 Articles Found
TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(graves disease)
Edit Search | Save Search | Save as Search Alert
search within results
Display Checked Docs | E-mail Articles | Export Citations
View: Citations
Sort By: Date
Go
1. Graves' disease—associated changes in the serum lysosomal glycosidases activity and the glycosaminoglycan content, Clinica Chimica Acta, In Press, Corrected Proof, Available online 15 March 2003,
Katarzyna Komosińska-Vassev, Krystyna Olczyk, Ewa M. Koźma, Katarzyna Winsz-Szczotka, Paweł Olczyk and Grzegorz Wisowski
SummaryPlus | Full Text + Links | PDF (107 K)
2. Human telomerase reverse transcriptase (hTERT) gene expression in FNA samples from thyroid neoplasms, Cancer Letters, Volume 191, Issue 2, 10 March 2003, Pages 223-227
Miaw-Jene Liou, Err-Cheng Chan, Jen-Der Lin, Feng-Hsuan Liu and Tzu-Chieh Chao
SummaryPlus | Full Text + Links | PDF (116 K)
3. Interleukin 18 and transforming growth factor β1 in the serum of patients with Graves' ophthalmopathy treated with corticosteroids, International Immunopharmacology, In Press, Uncorrected Proof, Available online 21 February 2003,
Janusz Myśliwiec, Adam Kretowski, Agnieszka Stępień, Katarzyna Mirończuk and Ida Kinalska
Abstract | Full Text + Links | PDF (106 K)

Search Results page

Search Results Limitations

When conduct a search that results in an extremely large number of search results, you may receive an information message regarding your large search results listing. When this occurs, you may choose to:

- Edit your search to narrow the results list (see *Search Tips* for more information)
- Continue with your current search until completion. Continuing with your search may take additional time and will yield an extremely large result set.

Note: The total number of documents a search retrieves is displayed at the top left portion of the search results page. While a search may retrieve an unlimited number of documents, the maximum number of documents that can be viewed is 1,000 documents. When more than 1,000 documents are retrieved, those documents will be sorted by their publishing date. If your search results exceed the maximum number of documents, you may want to perform additional searches by using date restrictions and/or other search options in order to view additional documents.

For example: If you perform a search that results in 5,000 documents being located, you will only be able to view the first 1,000 documents on your Search Results page.

Viewing Search Results

You have the option to alter the display of your results list to include a citation, a partial abstract, or a full abstract about each article within the listing. These options are available within the **View** drop-down list. They are:

Citations

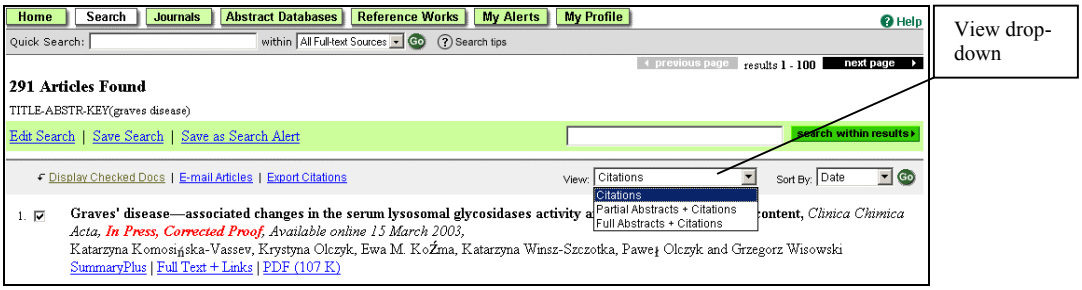
This selection displays a citation for each article, which includes title, publication date, volume/issue/page numbers, authors or editors, etc.

Partial Abstracts + Citations

In addition to displaying a citation for each article, the first few lines of the abstract (if available) of each article will be displayed.

Full Abstracts + Citations

In addition to displaying a citation for each article, a full abstract (if available) or overview of each article will be displayed.

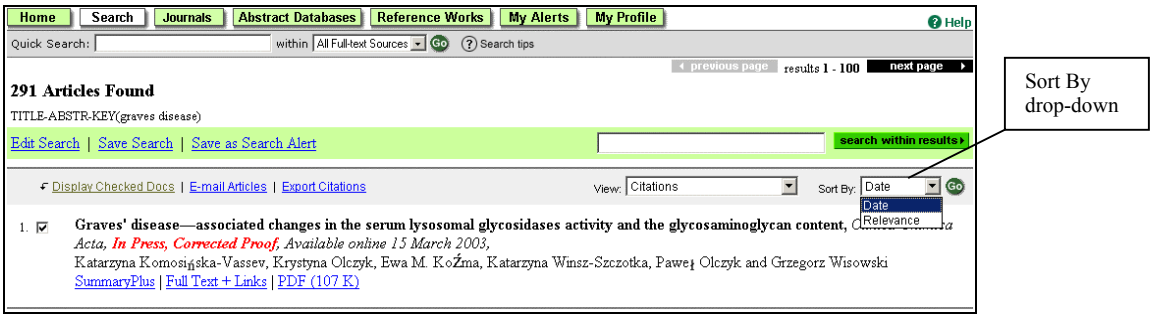


Search Results- View drop-down

Sorting Search Results

The search results are listed according to article date (by default), or they will display according to the most recently selected sort type. You can change the display order of articles by using the selections available within the **Sort By** drop-down list.

Selections available within the **Sort By** drop-down list are different according to the type of document that you intend to view.



Search Results- Sort By drop-down

Journal Articles

Journal articles can be sorted according to **Date** and **Relevance**.

Encyclopedia Reference Works

Encyclopedia reference work articles can be sorted according to **Article Title** and **Relevance**.

Comprehensive Reference Works

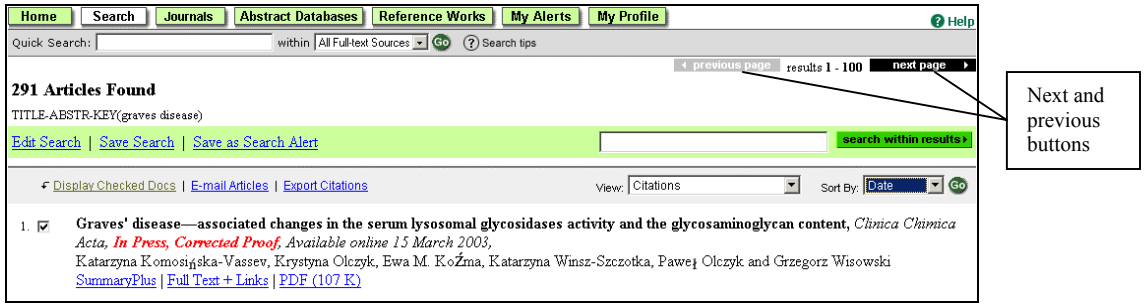
Comprehensive reference work articles can be sorted according to **Book Order** and **Relevance**.

Sort By Selections:

Date	When you select to sort by **Date**, the search results page will display according to each article's available online date.
Relevance	When you select to sort by **Relevance**, the search results will display publications according to the relative frequency that a search term appears within each publication. If a term appears frequently within a document, that publication will be listed before one that the term appears less frequently within.
Book Order	When you select sort by **Book Order**, the search results will display according to each book's ordered placement within the comprehensive reference work.
Article Title	When you select sort by **Article Title**, the search results will display according to each article's ordered placement within the encyclopedia reference work, and not necessarily according to the frequency of a term that is located after a search.

Also, you can navigate the pages of your search results list by using the **next page** and **previous page** buttons.

The **next page** button displays the next page of your search results listing. The **previous page** button will display the previous page of your search results listing.

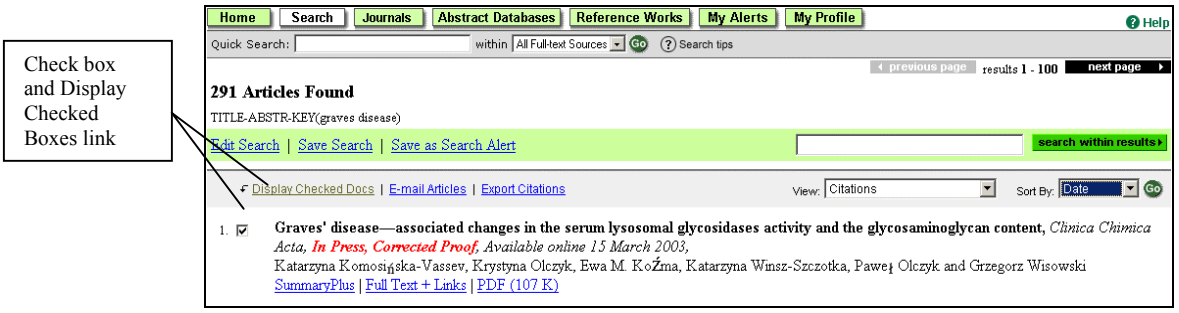


Search Results- Sort By drop-down

Reducing the Search Results List

To reduce the list of documents in your search results, follow these steps:

1. Click on the check-boxes to the left of the document citations you want to retain in your document list.
2. Click the display checked docs link that appears above the first citation of the document list.

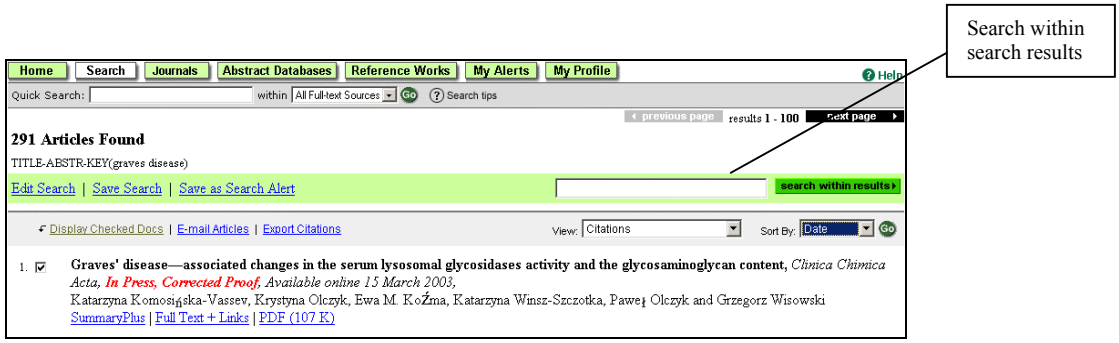


Search Results page

Once you have reduced the document list, you can retrieve the original document list by clicking **original search results** button located near the top of the page.

Search within Search Results

You can narrow your search results by using the **search within results** text box. You may enter a term or phrase to be searched within the documents retrieved by the original search.



Search Results- search within search results

Note:

- When you conduct a search within your original search results, you must enter a new term, or add additional terms to your original search entry. (See *Search Tips* within the Help Index for more information)
- Terms entered into the search results box will be searched for within all available fields of the original document set.
- You may field-restrict your **search within search results** term by entering a field type before entering the new search term. (See *Search*

Tips within the Help Index for more information)

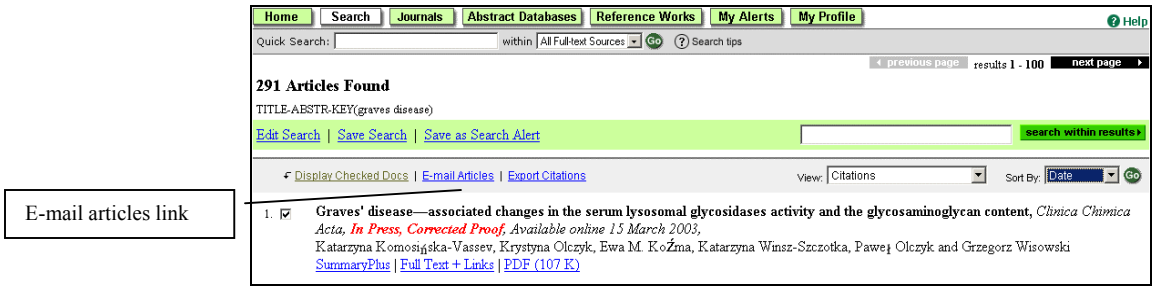
For example: If you want to conduct a keyword-restricted search, you would enter *keyword* within the **search within search results** text-box prior to entering your actual term. The search for the new term would then be conducted only within the **keyword** fields of all documents within the original search results.

1. Enter a search term related to the original search in the **search within search results** text box.

2. Click the **search within search results** button. ScienceDirect will conduct a search of the new term within the documents retrieved in the original search and will display a narrowed search results listing accordingly.

E-mailing Articles

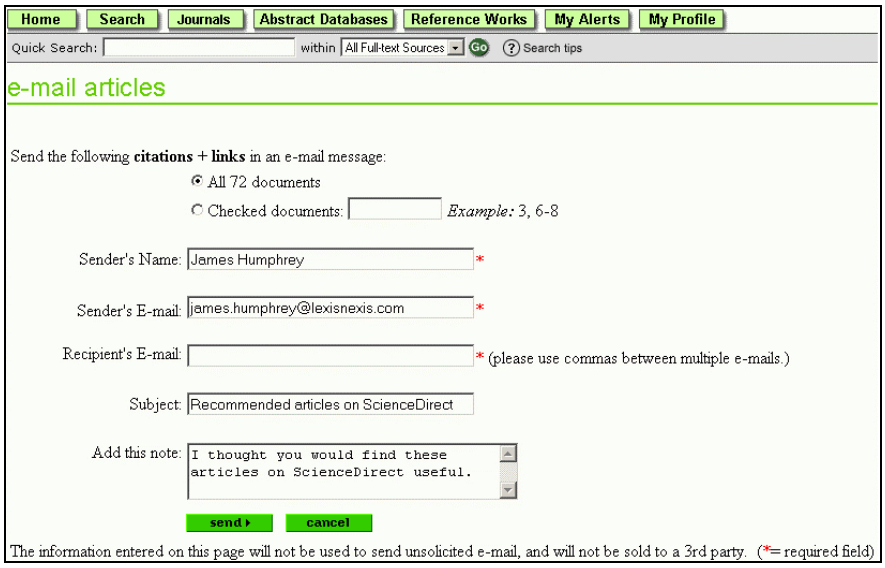
The e-mail function is available to all ScienceDirect® users who wish to send a citation and a link to ScienceDirect® articles within an e-mail message. You are able to e-mail articles from abstract database search results, reference works chapters, and journal articles.


E-mail articles link
Home
Search
Journals
Abstract Databases
Reference Works
My Alerts
My Profile
Help
Quick Search:
within
All Full-text Sources
Search tips
previous page
results 1 - 100
next page
291 Articles Found
TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(graves disease)
Edit Search | Save Search | Save as Search Alert
search within results
Display Checked Docs | E-mail Articles | Export Citations
View: Citations
Sort By: Date
1. Graves' disease—associated changes in the serum lysosomal glycosidases activity and the glycosaminoglycan content, Clinica Chimica Acta, In Press, Corrected Proof, Available online 15 March 2003,
Katarzyna Komosińska-Vassev, Krystyna Olczyk, Ewa M. Koźma, Katarzyna Winsz-Szczotka, Paweł Olczyk and Grzegorz Wisowski
SummaryPlus | Full Text + Links | PDF (107 K)

Search Results- E-Mail Articles

To e-mail an article

1. From the Search Results page, select one or more articles you want to include in an e-mail message.
2. Once you have selected the articles that you want to include within an e-mail, select the E-mail Articles link. The e-mail articles form will display.
3. Complete the e-mail articles form.



e-mail articles form

If you want to send all search results within an e-mail

1. From the Search Results page, select the E-mail Articles link. The e-mail articles form will display.
2. Complete the e-mail articles form.

> **Note:** If you conduct a search and have 1,100 articles as the resulting list, you can only view the first 1,000 articles. This is the maximum number of articles that can be viewed within ScienceDirect®. So if you were to send an e-mail with the contents of a search results list of 1,100 articles, only the first 1,000 would be sent to a recipient.

Completing the e-mail articles form.

If you want to e-mail an article citation or a group of article citations, you must complete the e-mail article form.

1. Complete the following options:

   Radio buttons- There are two radio buttons for you to select how many article citations you wish to e-mail. The first radio button will send all article citations that are in the search results list or in the Table of Contents. The second allows you to e-mail only those articles that you have selected.

   Sender's Name- You must enter your name within this field.

   Sender's E-mail- You must enter your e-mail address within this field.

   Recipient's E-mail- Enter the recipient's e-mail address here. If you are sending article citations to more than one person, use a comma (,) between each additional e-mail address.

Subject- Enter content about the e-mail message in this field. (This is an optional entry field.)

Add this note-A default message for a recipient is displayed here, or you may enter your own message to a recipient. (This is an optional entry field.)

Note: If you are going to enter your own message within the **Add this note** field, you should limit your message to 1,000 characters as a maximum size for the note.

2. From the e-mail articles form, click the **send** button to e-mail the article citations, or click the **cancel** button to halt the e-mailing process.

   Once you select the **send** button, your e-mail message will be processed. Upon the completion of the transmission, a confirmation message will display stating your e-mail has been sent.
3. Click the **Continue** button to navigate back to the page where you first accessed the **E-mail Articles** link.

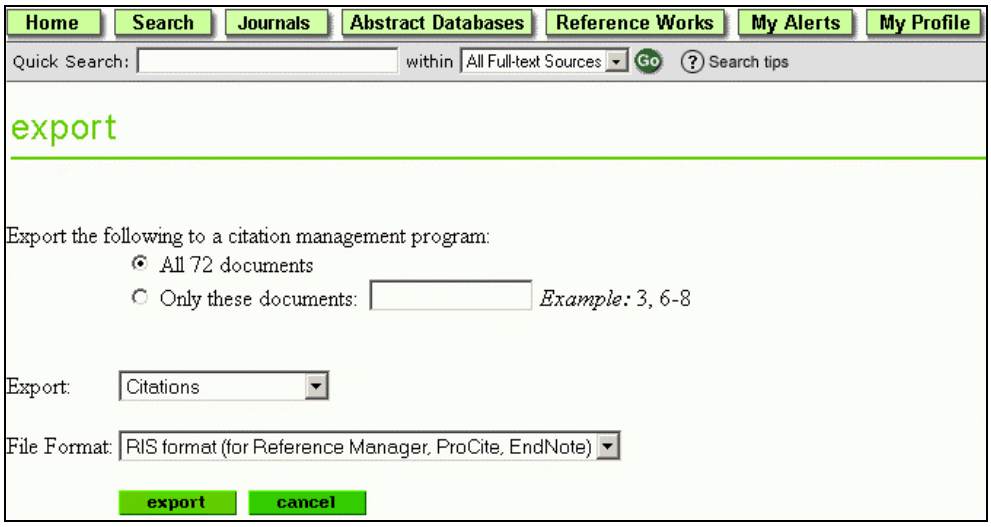
Exporting Search Results

To export (or download) document citations and or abstracts from the search results document list, complete the following steps:

1. Click on the check-boxes to the left of the document citations you want to download.

   Note: If you wish to export all of the document citations and/or abstracts on the search results document list, you may skip Step 1.

2. Click the Export Citations link that appears above the first citation of the document list. The export form will display.



Export Page

3. At the Export confirmation page, click on the appropriate button for the documents you wish to export.
   - Select the **All…** button to export all the citations/abstracts from the document list.
   - Select the **Only these documents** button and enter the citation numbers or the range of citations numbers in the text box provided (e.g., 1, 4, 6-13) to export only specific citations/abstracts from the document list.
4. At the Export drop-down box, select the information you wish to export.
5. At the File Format drop-down box, select the format in which you wish to export the information.
6. Click the export button.

   To return to the previous page without submitting the export, click the cancel button.

Browsing Search Results

You can browse the document list and select documents to view by clicking on the appropriate document link, e.g., Abstract, Full Text + Links, PDF (*nnn*), etc.

- If the article link appears as Article at *Journal Name*, the full text document is available from the publishers' web site. Click this link to go to the publishers' web site. (Admittance into the publishers' web site and/or the full text document may require a separate subscription with the publisher.)
- If a document is not available online, the document citation appears in the document list with the notation, **Not available online**.

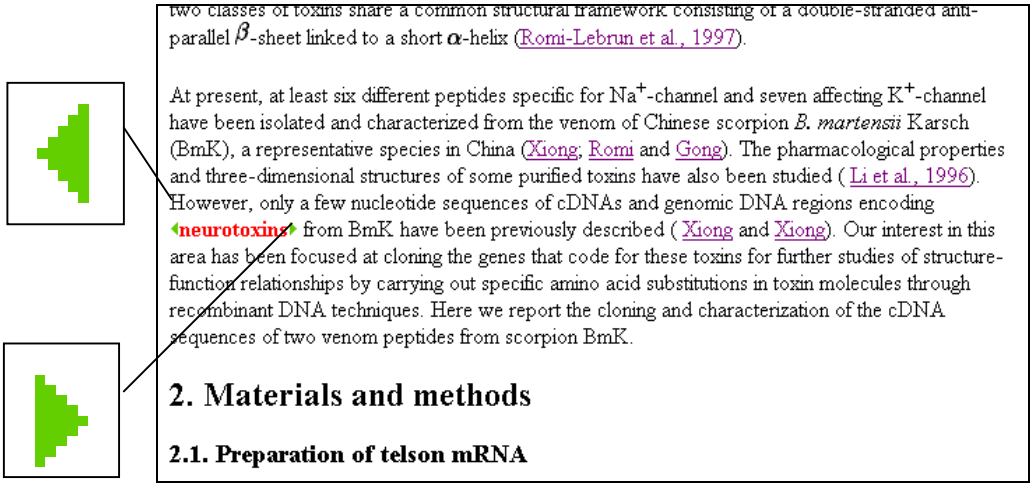
- See the *Journals* section of this manual for descriptions of the available document types.

To edit the search request, click the Edit Search link at the top of the search results page. This will populate the search form with the search request and allow you to modify and re-execute the search.

To save the search request (to re-execute in the future), click the Save Search link at the top of the search results page. (See the *Saving a Search* section of the manual for more details.)

If you want to schedule the search to be executed automatically and receive e-mail notification of the search results, click the Save as a Search Alert link at the top of the search results page. This will take you to the Alerts page where you can identify and schedule the search request as an Alert. (See the *My Alerts* section of this manual for more details.)

Jumping to the Next Search Term


two classes of toxins share a common structural framework consisting of a double-stranded anti-
parallel β-sheet linked to a short α-helix (Romi-Lebrun et al., 1997).
At present, at least six different peptides specific for Na+-channel and seven affecting K+-channel have been isolated and characterized from the venom of Chinese scorpion B. martensii Karsch (BmK), a representative species in China (Xiong; Romi and Gong). The pharmacological properties and three-dimensional structures of some purified toxins have also been studied (Li et al., 1996). However, only a few nucleotide sequences of cDNAs and genomic DNA regions encoding neurotoxins from BmK have been previously described (Xiong and Xiong). Our interest in this area has been focused at cloning the genes that code for these toxins for further studies of structure-function relationships by carrying out specific amino acid substitutions in toxin molecules through recombinant DNA techniques. Here we report the cloning and characterization of the cDNA sequences of two venom peptides from scorpion BmK.
2. Materials and methods
2.1. Preparation of telson mRNA

Jumping to Next Search Term

Your search term(s) appears highlighted within the text of the retrieved documents.

- Scroll down to the first highlighted occurrence of your search term.
- You can then move quickly through the article or abstract by jumping from one occurrence of the search term to the next occurrence of the search term.

To navigate forward or backward through the document, click on the appropriate arrow that precedes ◂ or follows ▸ the highlighted search term in the text.

Saving a Search

You can store your search so that it can be re-executed in the future to retrieve additional and/or updated information. To save a search, follow these steps:

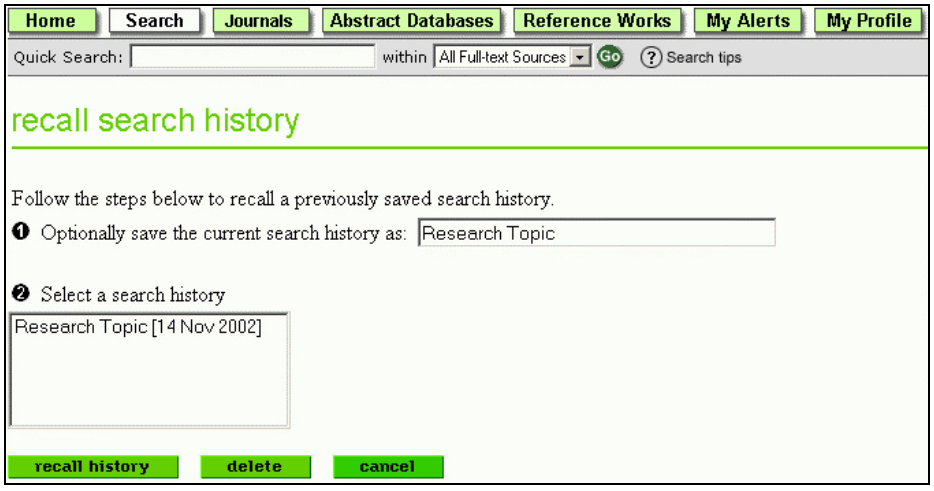
1. Execute a search request. (See *Journals Basic Searching or Journals Advanced* Searching in this section of the manual for step-by-step instructions for completing the search form.)
2. At the search results page, click the Save Search link, which appears below the search request syntax at the top of the page. (The information stored includes the date of the search was saved and the search request syntax.)

Recalling a Saved Search

You can recall a search and re-execute the search to retrieve information added to ScienceDirect since the last time you executed the search.

To recall a search, complete the following steps:

1. Click the Search button to go to the search form page.
2. Click the recall search button at the bottom of the search form to go to the recall search page.



Recall Search page

3. On the Recall Search page, highlight the search you want to re-execute.
4. Click on one of the following options:

   Retrieve New Articles Only

   This option executes the selected saved search request and retrieves only articles that have been added since the last time your search was executed.

Retrieve All Articles

This option executes the selected saved search request and retrieves all relevant articles in the database.

Modify Search

This option populates the search form with the selected saved search request. There, you may change the search strategy by revising the search string.

Delete

This option removes the selected saved search request.

My Alerts

Note: E-mail alerts are only available to users with a personal user name and password.

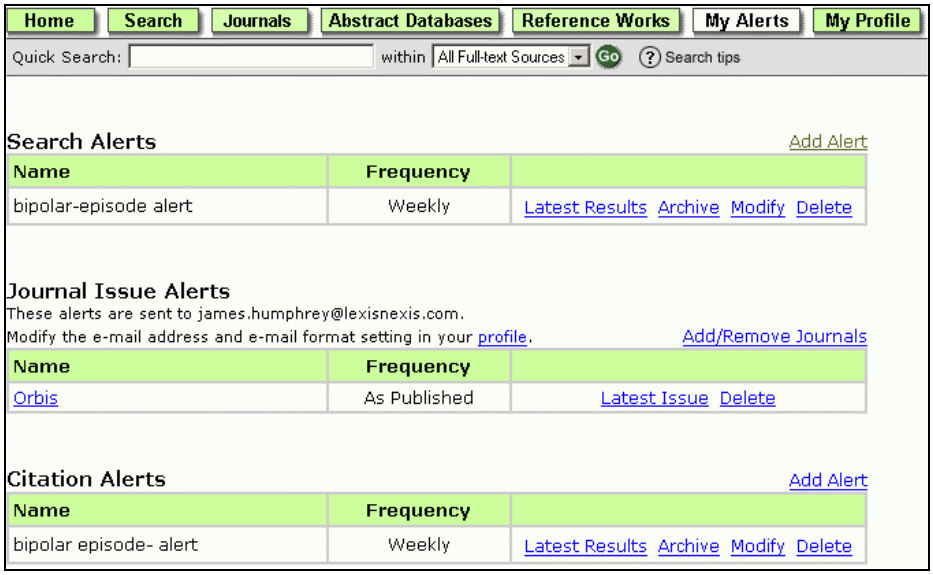
Scirus or Reference Work search results cannot be saved as a search alert.

There are three (3) types of e-mail alerts available in ScienceDirect.

Search Alerts Runs a specified search request automatically and deliver you an e-mail notification of the results with a link to the updated or new information relevant to your search.

Journal Issue Alerts Sends you an e-mail notification when a new issue of a journal you specify is made available on ScienceDirect.

Citation Alerts Sends you an e-mail notification when a document, which cites an article you specify, is added to the online collection of STM journals on ScienceDirect.



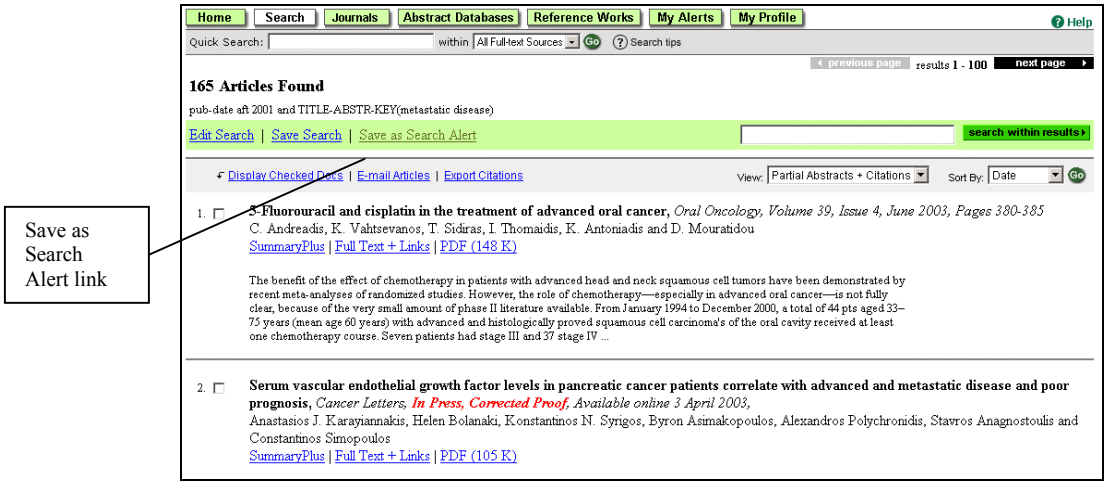
My Alerts page

All three types of e-mail alerts can be accessed by clicking the **My Alerts** button in the navigation bar at the top of the page. This will take you to the My Alerts page of the application where you can manage existing alerts. (The details for creating and maintaining each alert type are discussed separately in this section of the user manual.)

Note: If you have not logged on to ScienceDirect when you try to access the My Alerts page, the Login page will display and you will be prompted to enter your personal user name and password before retrieving any Alerts pages.

Search Alerts

Search alerts can be created after conducting a successful search request via one of the search forms. If your search has successfully retrieved the desired level of information, you can save the search request from the search results page and schedule it to run again automatically at a later date.


Save as Search Alert link
Home
Search
Journals
Abstract Databases
Reference Works
My Alerts
My Profile
Help
Quick Search:
within
All Full-text Sources
Go
Search tips
previous page
results 1 - 100
next page
165 Articles Found
pub-date aft 2001 and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(metastatic disease)
Edit Search | Save Search | Save as Search Alert
search within results
Display Checked Items | E-mail Articles | Export Citations
View: Partial Abstracts + Citations
Sort By: Date
Go
1. 5-Fluorouracil and cisplatin in the treatment of advanced oral cancer, Oral Oncology, Volume 39, Issue 4, June 2003, Pages 380-385
C. Andreadis, K. Vahtsevanos, T. Sidiras, I. Thomaidis, K. Antoniadis and D. Mouratidou
SummaryPlus | Full Text + Links | PDF (148 K)
The benefit of the effect of chemotherapy in patients with advanced head and neck squamous cell tumors have been demonstrated by recent meta-analyses of randomized studies. However, the role of chemotherapy—especially in advanced oral cancer—is not fully clear, because of the very small amount of phase II literature available. From January 1994 to December 2000, a total of 44 pts aged 33–75 years (mean age 60 years) with advanced and histologically proved squamous cell carcinoma's of the oral cavity received at least one chemotherapy course. Seven patients had stage III and 37 stage IV ...
2. Serum vascular endothelial growth factor levels in pancreatic cancer patients correlate with advanced and metastatic disease and poor prognosis, Cancer Letters, In Press, Corrected Proof, Available online 3 April 2003,
Anastasios J. Karayiannakis, Helen Bolanaki, Konstantinos N. Syrigos, Byron Asimakopoulos, Alexandros Polychronidis, Stavros Anagnostoulis and Constantinos Simopoulos
SummaryPlus | Full Text + Links | PDF (105 K)

Search Results page

Creating a Search Alert

To create a search alert, complete the following steps:

1. Conduct a search from one of the search forms.
2. On the search results page, click the Save as Search Alert link, which appears in the green bar below the search request. (This takes you to the Save Search as an Alert page.)

Saving a Search Alert

Search request syntax
Search Alert name field
Your E-mail Address field
Frequency drop-down list
Home
Search
Journals
Abstract Databases
Reference Works
My Alerts
My Profile
Help
Quick Search:
within
All Full-text Sources
Go
Search tips
save as search alert
An Alert is a saved search that you can schedule to run daily, weekly etc. You will receive an e-mail message with a link into ScienceDirect to access these new articles.
Search: pub-date aft 2001 and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(metastatic disease)
Name of Alert:
E-mail address:
Frequency:
Weekly
save alert
cancel
NOTE: Access to the Alert search results is an entitled feature and is limited to the person who created the Alert.

Save as Search Alert page

From the Save as Search Alert page, you are prompted to identify (or name) the search alert. Complete the fields with the appropriate information as follows:

1. From the **Name of Alert** entry field, enter a name for your search alert.

   Note: You may want to use the name of your research or project to help you easily identify the search alert.

2. From the **E-mail Address** field, enter your e-mail address where notification of the search alert results can be sent.

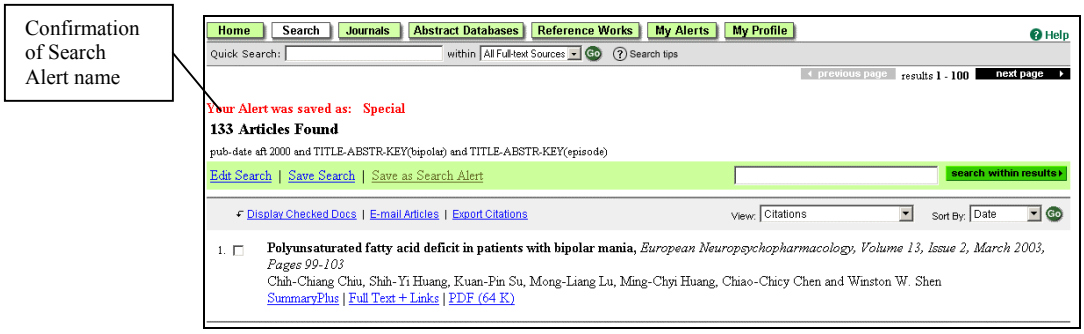
   Note: Access to the search alert results is limited to the person who created the search alert. Sending the search alert to another party via e-mail is not a supported function of ScienceDirect.

3. From the **Frequency** drop-down list, select the frequency in which you want the search alert to run. Available selections are:
   - **Monthly:** This selection will perform a monthly search.
   - **Weekly:** This selection will perform a weekly search.
   - **Daily:** This selection will perform a daily search.
   - **Inactive:** This selection can be used to save the search request as a search alert, and temporarily pause any execution of the search.

   Note: The **Inactive** selection can be removed via the Modify Alert page at any time.

4. Click the save alert button to save the search alert and the associated information and return to the Search Results page where you can review the search results. (Your confirmation of the saved search alert appears at the top of the page.)

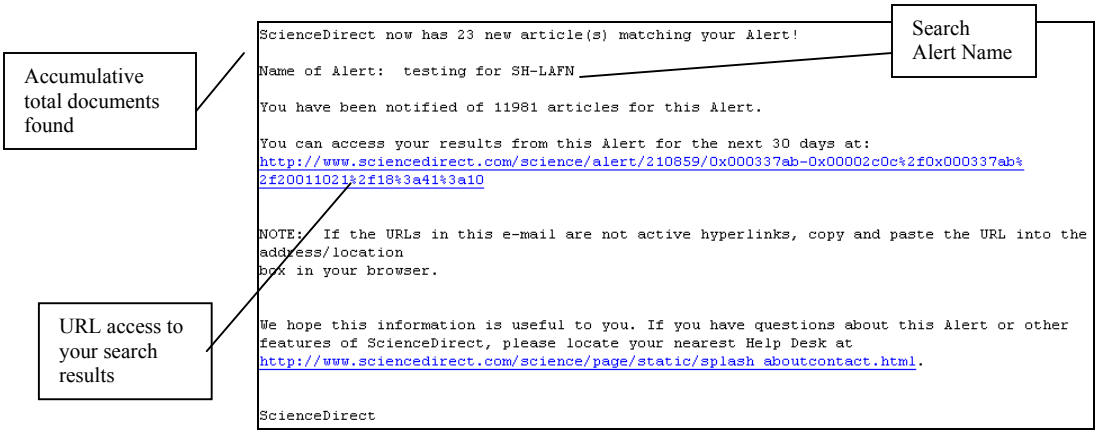
   To return to the previous page without saving the search alert, click the cancel button.


Confirmation of Search Alert name
Home
Search
Journals
Abstract Databases
Reference Works
My Alerts
My Profile
Help
Quick Search:
within
All Full-text Sources
Search tips
previous page
results 1 - 100
next page
Your Alert was saved as: Special
133 Articles Found
pub-date aft 2000 and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(bipolar) and TITLE-ABSTR-KEY(episode)
Edit Search | Save Search | Save as Search Alert
search within results
Display Checked Docs | E-mail Articles | Export Citations
View: Citations
Sort By: Date
1.
Polyunsaturated fatty acid deficit in patients with bipolar mania, European Neuropsychopharmacology, Volume 13, Issue 2, March 2003, Pages 99-103
Chih-Chiang Chiu, Shih-Yi Huang, Kuan-Pin Su, Mong-Liang Lu, Ming-Chyi Huang, Chiao-Chicy Chen and Winston W. Shen
SummaryPlus | Full Text + Links | PDF (64 K)

Return to Search Results page

- You can store (save) up to ten (10) alerts. This total number of alerts also includes any citation alerts.
- Click the My Alerts button to access your current search alerts and the search alert options.

Search Alert E-mail Notification

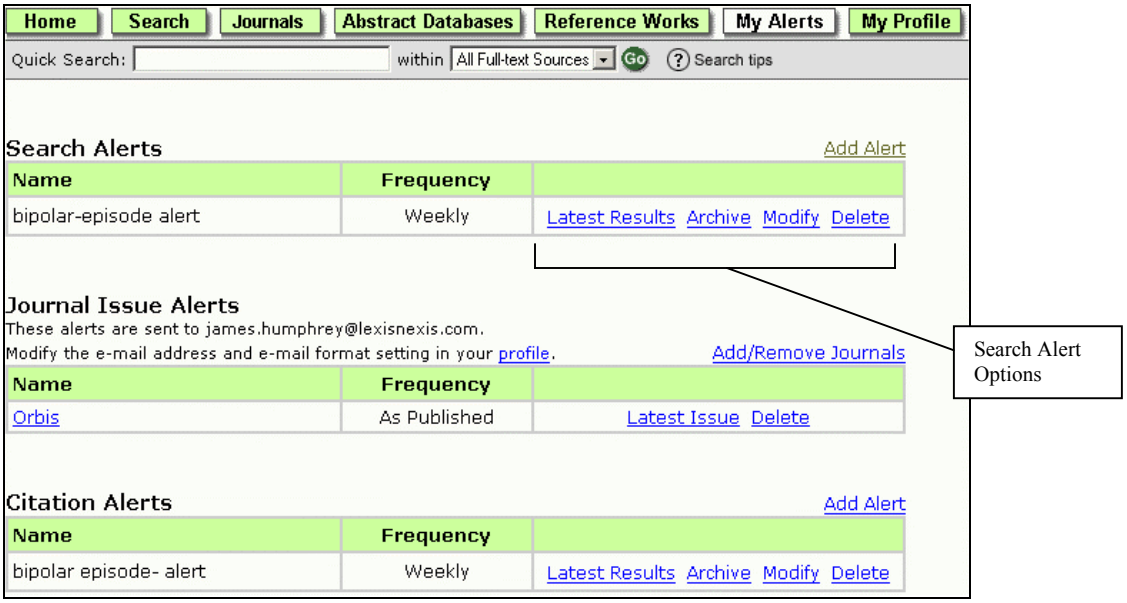

Accumulative total documents found
URL access to your search results
Search Alert Name
ScienceDirect now has 23 new article(s) matching your Alert!
Name of Alert: testing for SH-LAFN
You have been notified of 11981 articles for this Alert.
You can access your results from this Alert for the next 30 days at:
http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/alert/210859/0x000337ab-0x00002c0c%2f0x000337ab%2f20011021%2f18%3a41%3a10
NOTE: If the URLs in this e-mail are not active hyperlinks, copy and paste the URL into the address/location box in your browser.
We hope this information is useful to you. If you have questions about this Alert or other features of ScienceDirect, please locate your nearest Help Desk at http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/page/static/splash_aboutcontact.html.
ScienceDirect

E-mail Alert Notification

An e-mail notification will be sent to you only when new articles have been found. You can click on the URL within the e-mail message to access your results for this search alert.

Maintaining Search Alerts

To access existing search alert s, click the **My Alerts** button in the navigation bar at the top of the page.



Alerts Page

The names and frequency of your search alert s are listed on the Alerts page with links to the following maintenance options:

Latest Results

Displays the most recent results that a specific alert has retrieved. (The "latest results" remain accessible until the alert is deleted.)

Archive

Displays a list of the previous results a specific alert has retrieved. (These results are accessible for only 30 days from the time the search was originally executed.)

Modify

Allows you to change the name of the alert, the e-mail address associated with the alert, and/or the frequency with which the alert is run.

Delete

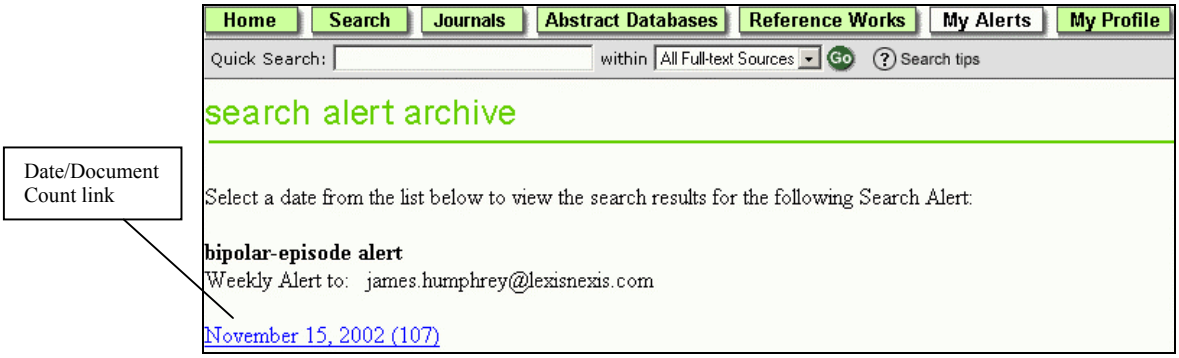
Discontinues the search function for a specific alert and deletes the archive listing of that alert's accumulated results, including the **Latest Results** for that alert.

Latest Results

Using the Latest results link will access the most recent version of the Search Results page for this search alert.

Archive

The Archive link retrieves the Archive record for the specific search alert.

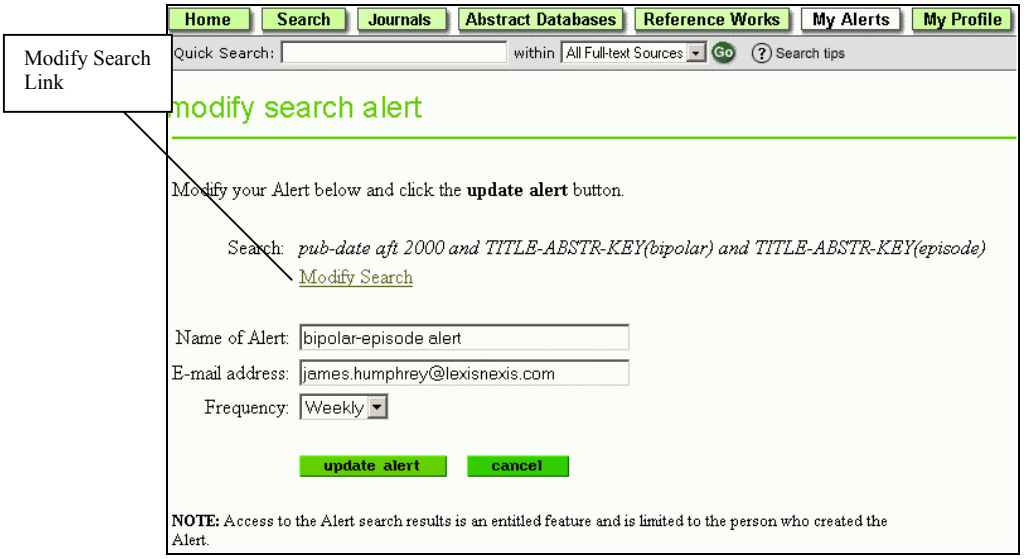


Alert Archive page

To retrieve the archived search results, click one of the date/document count links that appear on the Archive page.

Modify

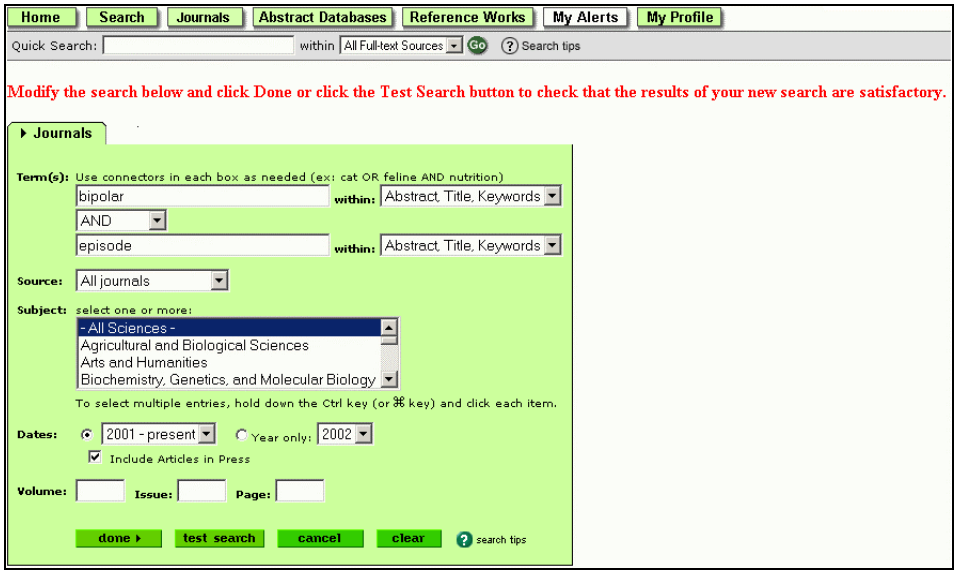
The Modify link goes to the Modify Alert page, where you can change the name, frequency, and/or the e-mail address associated with the specific search alert.



Modify Search Alert Page

Modify Search Link

To alter your search alert, use the modify search alert page to change the search criteria for this alert. Modifying search criteria is similar to running an original search; except for the Databases form, you may conduct a test to see how the new search alert will perform.



Modify Search Criteria for Journal Search Alert

After you update the search criteria for the search alert, use one of the command buttons at the bottom of the form to complete the update of the search alert.

done: Click the **done** button if you are ready to use the criteria that you have entered on the Databases form as the conditions for your updated search alert.

test search: Click the **test search** button to perform an actual search that generates a list of results relevant to the search criteria that you have entered. The test button allows you to test the information that you have entered on the form without saving the new search criteria as your updated search alert.

cancel: Click the **cancel** button to halt the process of replacing your original search alert. You will be returned to the My Search Alert page once you select this button.

clear: Click the **clear** button to remove what you have entered within the Databases form. All entry fields will no longer contain text, and all selection items will return to their default settings.

Delete

To remove the specific search alert, click the Delete link. This discontinues the search function for the specific search alert and deletes the associated Latest Results and Archive.

Journal Issue Alerts

With journal issue alerts, you can request that you be sent an automatic e-mail notification when the new issue of a specific journal is available on ScienceDirect. The e-mail notification includes a URL (link) to the new journal issue, as well as URLs (links) to the individual documents that appear in the new journal issue.

You can access your Journal Issue Alerts page from several different places in ScienceDirect, the Journal Issues page, the My Alerts page, and the My Profile page. (See the *Publications* section and *My Profile* section of this manual for related details.)

Note: If you have not logged on to ScienceDirect when you try to access the My Alerts page, the Login page will display and you will be prompted to enter your personal user name and password before retrieving any Alert pages.

From the Journal Issue page

A check-box is available on the journal issue's page enabling you to add this particular journal title to your journal issue alerts list.

Check-box for new Journal Issue Alert
Technovation
Copyright © 2002 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved
= subscribed = non-subscribed = complimentary
Articles in Press
Volume 22
Volume 22, Issue 11, Pages 657-732 (November 2002)
Volume 22, Issue 10, Pages 595-655 (October 2002)
Volume 22, Issue 9, Pages 537-593 (September 2002)
Volume 22, Issue 8, Pages 471-536 (August 2002)
Volume 22, Issue 7, Pages 405-470 (July 2002)
Volume 22, Issue 6, Pages 341-404 (June 2002)
Volume 22, Issue 5, Pages 269-339 (May 2002)
Volume 22, Issue 4, Pages 201-268 (April 2002)
Volume 22, Issue 3, Pages 137-200 (February 2002)
Volume 22, Issue 2, Pages 65-136 (February 2002)
Volume 22, Issue 1, Pages 1-64 (January 2002)
Volume 21
Volume 20
Alert me when new Journal Issues are available
Add this journal to My Favorite Journals
submit
tips
technovation
Sample Issue Online
Journal Publisher Website
Information for Authors

Journal Issues List Page

Select the check-box and click submit to add the journal title to your journal issue alerts list.

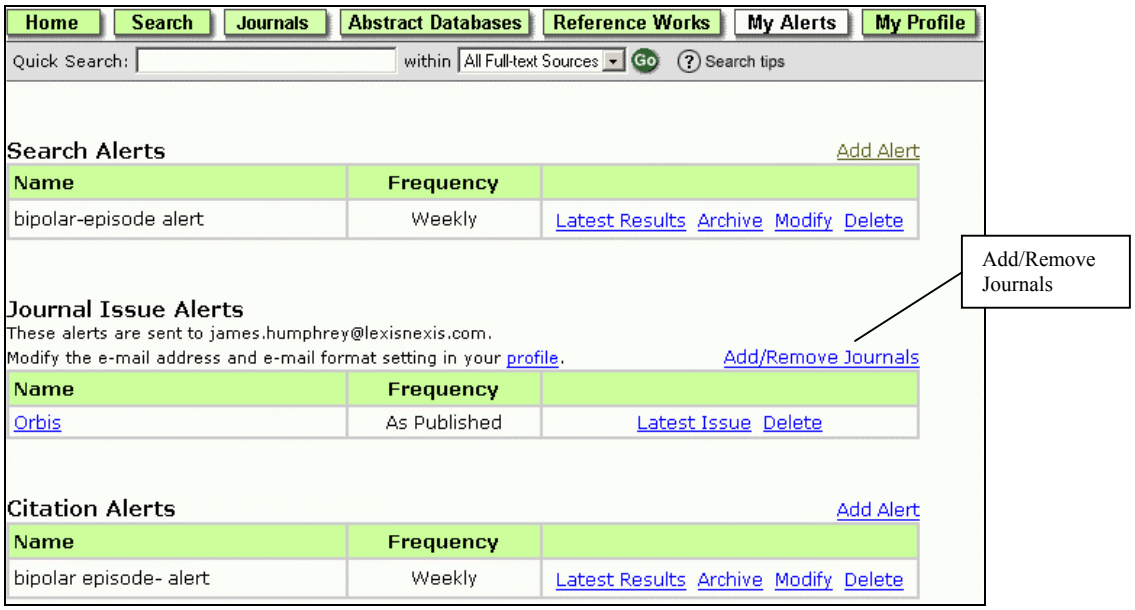
From the My Profile page

You can access your journal issue alerts from the My Profile page.

My Profile page

On the My Profile page, click the Add/Remove Alerts link to access the My Alerts page.

From the My Alerts page



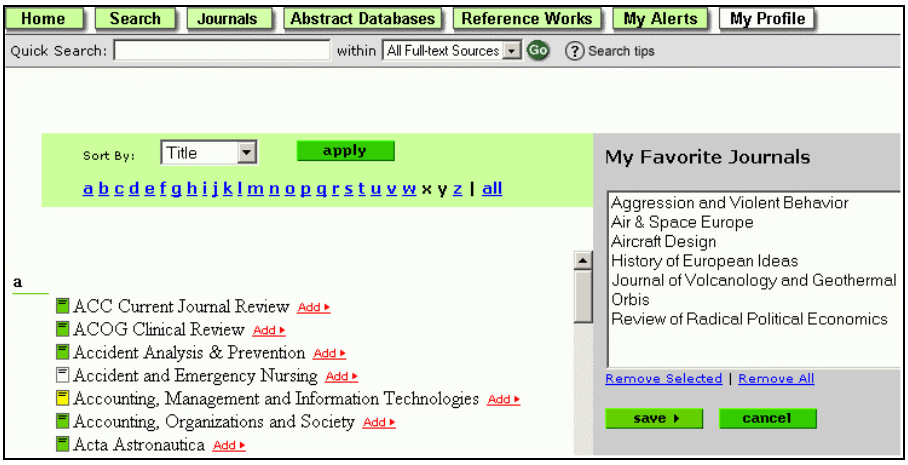
My Alerts Page

On the My Alerts page, in the Journal Issue Alert section, you can review the journal titles in your journal issue alerts list and access the most recent issue of the journals in this list.

- To access a journal's home page and volume/issue list, click on the journal title.
- To access a journal's most recent issue, click on the corresponding Latest Issue link.
- To remove a journal title from your journal issue alert list, click on the corresponding Delete link.
- To browse the list of all available journal titles and your current journal issue alerts list, click on the Add/Remove Journals link. This takes you to the Journal Issue Alert page, where you can add or remove journal titles from your journal issue alert list.

Your Journal Issue Alerts Page

All available journals are listed on the left side of the Journal Issue Alerts page. Your journal issue alerts list appears in the list box on the right.



Journal Issue Alert Page

Modifying Your Journal Issue Alerts List

To create or add journal titles to your journal issue alerts list, complete the following steps:

1. Click the Add ▸ link, which appears to the right of the journal title you want to add to your journal issue alerts list.
   - This copies the journal title into your journal issue alerts list.
   - There is no limit to the number of journals you can select for your journal issue alerts list.
   - If the journal is on your current journal issue alerts list, no action will be taken.
2. Click the save ▸ button.

To remove journal titles from your journal issue alerts list, complete the following steps:

1. Click on the journal title in the list box to select it.
   - To select more than one journal title in your list, hold the Control (Ctrl), Shift, or ⌘ key and click on each journal title.
2. Click the Remove Selected link, which appears below the list box.
3. Click the save ▸ button.
   - To clear all the current selections from the journal issue alerts list, click the Remove All link, which appears under the list box.

- To add all the journal titles that are currently in your Favorite Journal List to your journal issue alerts list, click the Add All Favorite Journals link.

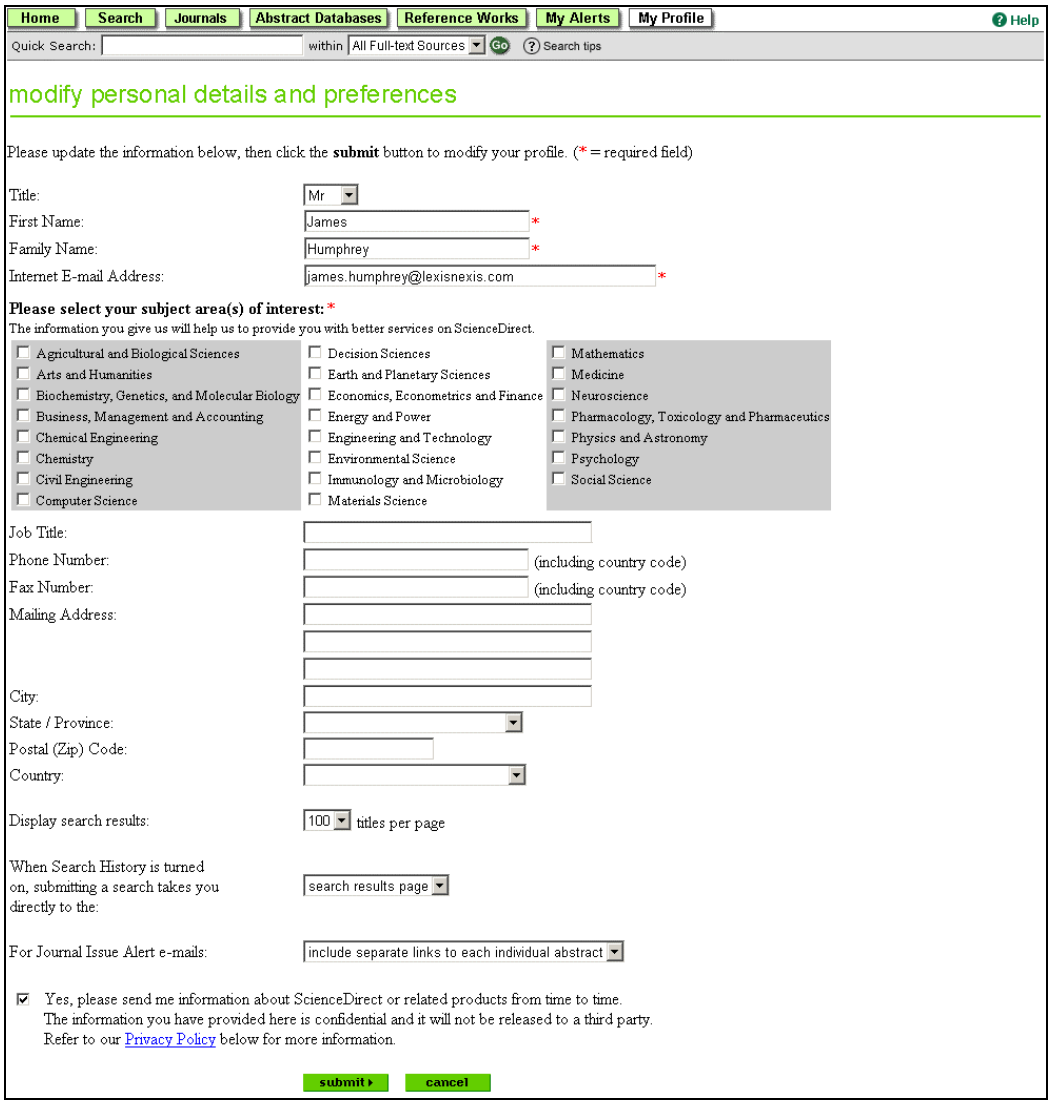
Note: The Add All Favorite Journals link is not available unless you have already established a Favorite Journals List.

To return to the previous page without saving the journal issue alerts list, click the cancel button.

Journal Issue Alert E-mail Notification

An e-mail notification will be sent to you when a new journal issue, which you have specified, is added to our online system. This e-mail notification includes the URLs to access the issue.

To select the e-mail format in which you will receive journal issue alerts, click the My Profile button in the navigation bar and select the Modify Personal Details and Preferences link.



Modify Personal Details and Preferences page

On the Modify Personal Details and Preferences page, select the desired e-mail format from the drop-down list.

- To receive the URL for the journal issue, select **include one link to the table of contents** from the drop-down list. (You can click the URL in the e-mail to go directly to the issue article list in ScienceDirect.)
- To receive the individual URLs for each document that appears in the issue, select **include separate links to each individual abstract**. (You can click one of the URLs in the e-mail to go directly to a specific document within the issue.)

> **Note:** For directions on how to complete the rest of the Modify Personal Details and Preferences page, see the *Modify Personal Details and Preferences*.

URL to Journal Issue Table of Contents

Individual document URLS

New issues are now available for the following journals on ScienceDirect!

* Trends In Neurosciences
Volume 24, Issue 8, Pages 427-488 (1 August 2001)
http://cert-221/science/issue/4872-2001-999759991-255748

NOTE: If the URLs in this email are not active hyperlinks, copy and paste the URL into the address/location box in your browser.

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We hope this information is useful to you. If you have questions about this Alert or other features of ScienceDirect, please locate your nearest Help Desk at
http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/page/static/splash_aboutcontact.html.

To stop receiving Journal Issue Alerts or revise your Journal Issue Alerts list, go to ScienceDirect, click the "My Alerts" button and then click the "Add/Remove journals" link.

ScienceDirect

Journal Issue Alert E-mail

Citation Alerts

Citation alerts can be created after retrieving a document from an available journal issue or after conducting a successful search via the Journals search form, the Abstract Database search form or the All Sources search form.

Note: Citation alerts are not available for the Reference Works materials.

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Reference Works
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Search tips
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previous
next
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Volume 46, Issue 4, Autumn 2002, Pages 593-600
DOI: 10.1016/S0030-4387(02)00147-3
PII: S0030-4387(02)00147-3
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Save as Citation Alert
E-mail Article
Export Citation
Save as Citation Alert link
Publication of this issue coincides with the first anniversary of the World Trade Center and Pentagon attacks. At Orbis, we considered but set aside plans for a commemorative issue as such. The phases to come remain unsettled and the ramifications of a war, now in a summertime lull, remain obscure.
Our staff and Board of Editors have sought articles that anticipate the strategy and policy questions likely to arise. But news items being reported as I write (July 11) illustrate the hazards. A front-page story in USA Today this morning reports a new Pentagon–State Department consensus that only "significant provocation" on the

Document Retrieved

Creating a Citation Alert

To create a citation alert, complete the following steps:

1. Retrieve a document from an available journal issue or from a search.
2. Click the Save as Citation Alert link, which appears near the top of the page in the green box. (This will take you to the Save as Citation Alert page.)

Home
Search
Journals
Abstract Databases
Reference Works
My Alerts
My Profile
Quick Search:
within
All Full-text Sources
Go
Search tips
save as citation alert
A Citation Alert will alert you when a new article is published that cites this article. You will receive an e-mail message with a link into ScienceDirect to access these new articles.
Citation: Editor's Column, Orbis, Volume 46, Issue 4, Autumn 2002, Pages 593-600
Name of Alert: Politics
E-mail address: james.humphrey@lexisnexis.com
Frequency: Weekly
save alert
cancel
NOTE: Access to the Citation Alert search results is an entitled feature and is limited to the person who created the Citation Alert.

Save as Citation Alert page

The citation of the document of interest appears at the top of the Save as Citation Alert page. To save the alert, complete the following steps:

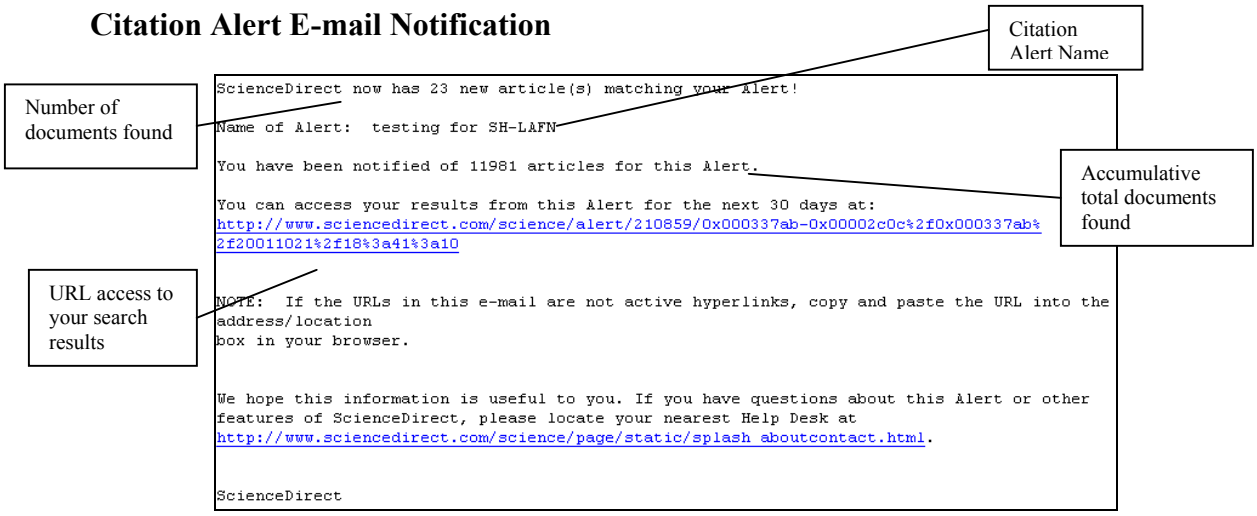
1. Enter a name for the citation alert.
2. Enter your e-mail address where the notifications of the citation alert results can be sent. (This will not change the e-mail address which appears in your personal profile.)

   Note: Access to the alert results is limited to the person who created the e-mail alert. Access to the citation alert by another party is not a supported function of ScienceDirect.

3. From the frequency drop-down box, select the frequency with which you want the citation alert to run.
4. Click the save alert button. This saves the citation alert and returns you to the document.

   - To return to the previous page without saving the document citation as a citation alert, click the cancel button.
   - You can store (save) up to ten (10) alerts. (This total number of alerts includes any search alerts.)
   - Click the My Alerts button to access your current citation alerts and the options available.

Citation Alert E-mail Notification

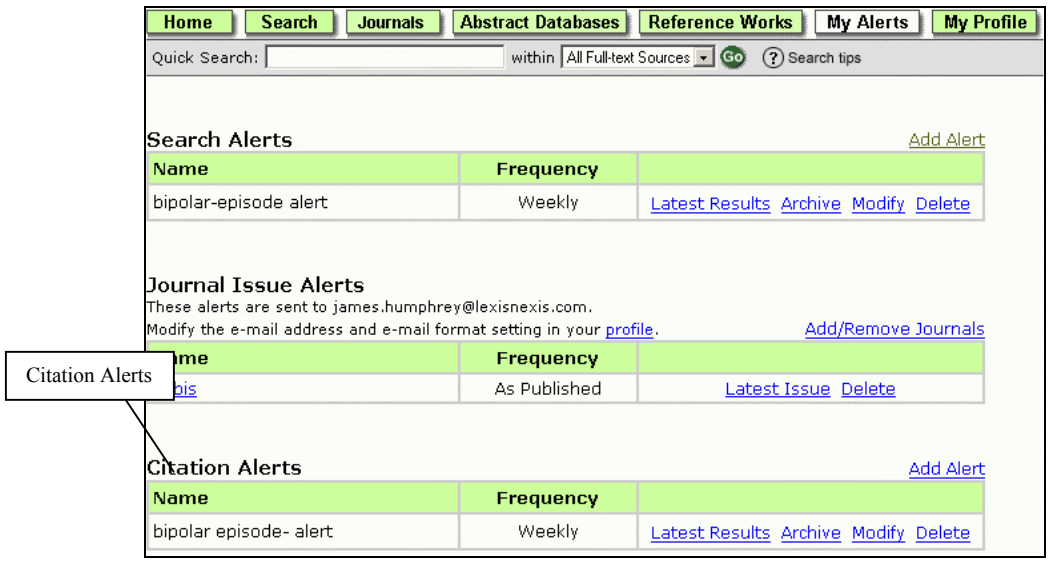

Citation Alert Name
Number of documents found
Accumulative total documents found
URL access to your search results
ScienceDirect now has 23 new article(s) matching your alert!
Name of Alert: testing for SH-LAFN
You have been notified of 11981 articles for this Alert.
You can access your results from this Alert for the next 30 days at:
http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/alert/210859/0x000337ab-0x00002c0c%2f0x000337ab%2f20011021%2f18%3a41%3a10
NOTE: If the URLs in this e-mail are not active hyperlinks, copy and paste the URL into the address/location box in your browser.
We hope this information is useful to you. If you have questions about this Alert or other features of ScienceDirect, please locate your nearest Help Desk at http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/page/static/splash_aboutcontact.html.
ScienceDirect

E-mail Alert Notification

An e-mail notification will be sent to you only when new articles have been added to ScienceDirect that cite the document of interest. You can click on the URL within the e-mail message to access your results for this citation alert.

Maintaining Citation Alerts

To access existing citation alerts, click the **My Alerts** button in the navigation bar at the top of the page.



My Alerts Page

The names and frequency of your citation alerts are listed on the My Alerts page with links to the following maintenance options:

Latest Results

Displays the most recent results that a specific citation alert has retrieved. The latest results remain accessible until the citation alert is deleted.

Archive

Displays a list of the previous results a specific citation alert has retrieved. These results are accessible for only 30 days from the time the search was originally executed.

Modify

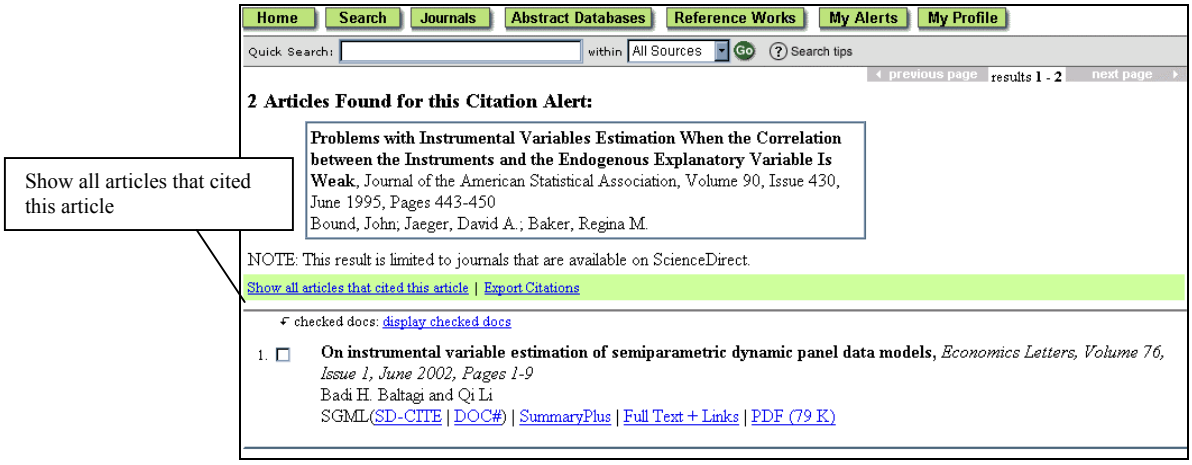
Allows you to change the name of the citation alert, the e-mail address associated with the citation alert, and/or the frequency with which the citation alert is run.

Delete

Discontinues the search function for a specific citation alert and deletes the archive listing of that citation alert's accumulated results, including the Latest Results for that citation alert.

Latest Results

The Latest results link retrieves the most recent search results list for that citation alert.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Abstract Databases
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Quick Search:
within
All Sources
Search tips
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results 1 - 2
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2 Articles Found for this Citation Alert:
Problems with Instrumental Variables Estimation When the Correlation between the Instruments and the Endogenous Explanatory Variable Is Weak, Journal of the American Statistical Association, Volume 90, Issue 430, June 1995, Pages 443-450
Bound, John; Jaeger, David A.; Baker, Regina M.
NOTE: This result is limited to journals that are available on ScienceDirect.
Show all articles that cited this article | Export Citations
checked docs: display checked docs
1.
On instrumental variable estimation of semiparametric dynamic panel data models, Economics Letters, Volume 76, Issue 1, June 2002, Pages 1-9
Badi H. Baltagi and Qi Li
SGML(SD-CITE | DOC#) | SummaryPlus | Full Text + Links | PDF (79 K)
Show all articles that cited this article

Latest Results page

To perform a search and retrieve all documents that cite the document of interest, click the Show all articles that cited this article link, which appears above the document citation list.

Archive

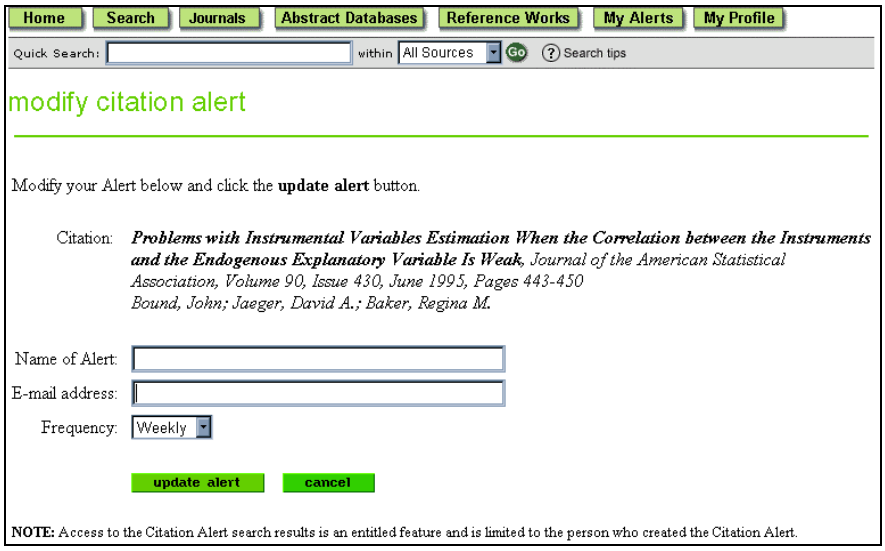
The Archive link retrieves the Archive record for the specific citation alert.

Citation Alert Archive page

To retrieve the archived citation alert results, click one of the date/document count links, which appear on the Archive page.

Modify

The Modify link retrieves the Modify Citation Alert page, where you can change the name, frequency, and/or the e-mail address associated with the specific citation alert.


Home
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Reference Works
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My Profile
Quick Search:
within
All Sources
Go
Search tips
modify citation alert
Modify your Alert below and click the update alert button.
Citation:
Problems with Instrumental Variables Estimation When the Correlation between the Instruments and the Endogenous Explanatory Variable Is Weak, Journal of the American Statistical Association, Volume 90, Issue 430, June 1995, Pages 443-450
Bound, John; Jaeger, David A.; Baker, Regina M.
Name of Alert:
E-mail address:
Frequency:
Weekly
update alert
cancel
NOTE: Access to the Citation Alert search results is an entitled feature and is limited to the person who created the Citation Alert.

Modify Citation Alert page

Delete

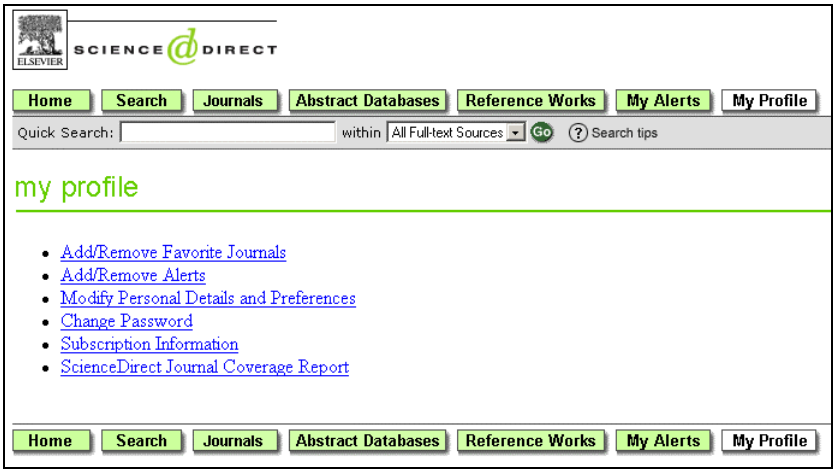
To remove the specific citation alert, click the Delete link. This discontinues the search function for the specific citation alert and deletes the associated Latest Results and Archive.

Warning: There is no undo for this function.

My Profile

Information specific to your subscription, personal profile and preferences may be accessed for your review and/or modification from the My Profile page.

To access the My Profile page, click the **My Profile** button on the navigation bar at the top of any page in ScienceDirect.



My Profile page

Links to the various features/functions and informational pages may include the following:

> **Note:** Links that are available to department and account administrators only are noted.

Add/Remove Favorite Journals

Shows a list of journals, from which you can create your own Favorite Journals List to use in browsing journals on ScienceDirect. A Favorite Journals List can also be used to limit your searching to specific journals.

Add/Remove Alerts

Shows a list of the various types of alerts that are available to you with the options from which you may select to add, remove or modify the alert.

- Search Alerts
- Journal Issue Alerts
- Citation Alerts

Modify Personal Details and Preferences

Shows your current personal profile information and display preferences that you can review and modify as appropriate.

Change Password

Shows the Change Password page, where you may create a new password for your account.

Subscription Information

Shows information specific to your subscription, such as, internal contacts, internal procedures for ordering documents, etc. (This feature may not be in use at your institution.)

Institutional Logo and Text

Shows the Institutional Logo and Text page, where you can submit the information that will appear in a banner and/or as a logo. The banner or logo will appear exclusively for your institution/organization on every page of the ScienceDirect application in which the navigation bar is present. (This feature is available to designated account and/or department administrators only.)

Institutional Account Status

Shows information about usage to date (in this billing period) and current balances of your ScienceDirect account. (This feature is available to designated account and/or department administrators only.)

ScienceDirect Journal Coverage Report

Shows a list of journal titles that are currently available on ScienceDirect.

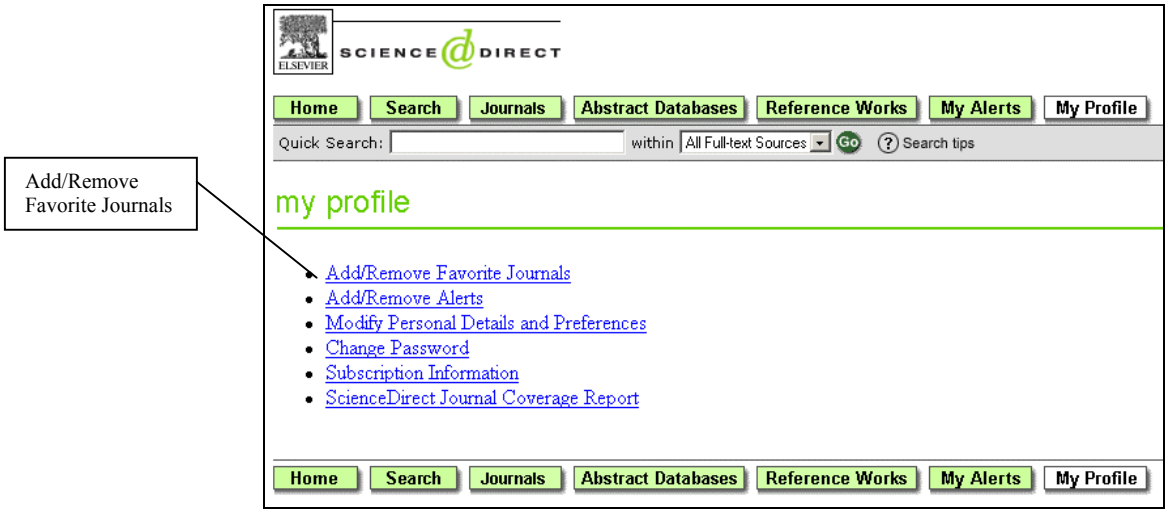
Favorite Journals List

Note: The Favorite Journals List feature is only available to users with a personal user name and password.

With a Favorite Journals List, you have the option to restrict your browsing and searching to the specific journals in which you are interested.

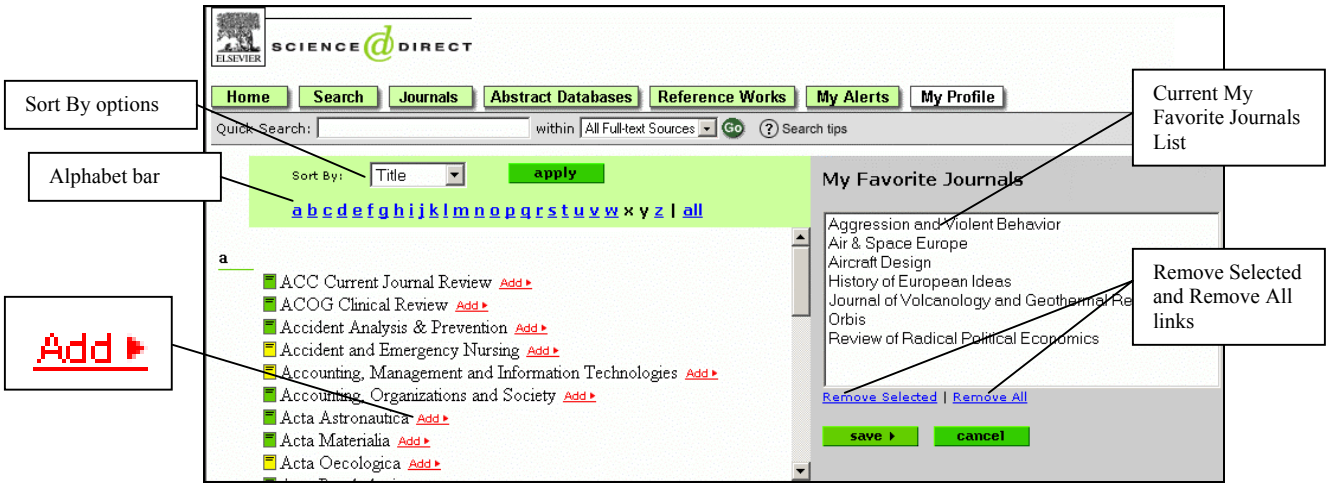
You can access the Favorite Journals List page from different points within ScienceDirect, the Journals page and from the My Profile page. (See the *Publications* section of this manual for related details.)

From the My Profile page



My Profile page

Click the Add/Remove Favorite Journals link to access the Favorite Journals List page.



Favorite Journals List page

All available journals are listed on the Favorite Journals List page.

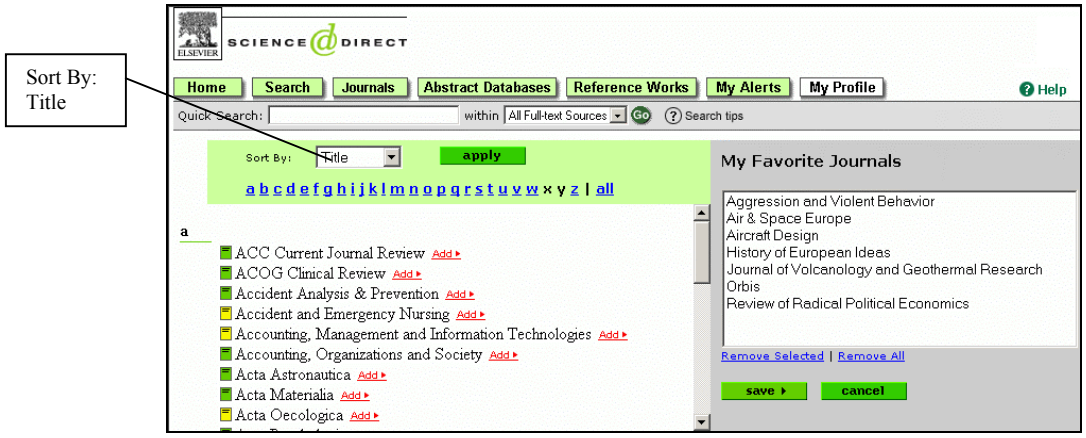
- Journal titles tagged with the subscribed icon ( ) are journals in which you currently have a subscription. From the journals' issues you can see the full content of articles, including bibliographic citations, outlines, abstracts, images and the full-text article, if available, with no additional fee.
- Journal titles tagged with the non-subscribed icon ( ) are journals from which you can scan bibliographic information (lists of issues, tables of contents, and abstracts); other document formats may be available for an additional fee.
- Journal titles tagged with the complimentary icon ( ) are journals that are part of a complimentary subscription package. With the complimentary subscription, you can see the full contents of articles, including bibliographic citations, outlines, abstracts, images and the full-text article, if available, with no additional fee.
- Journal titles tagged with the partner Web site icon ( ) are journals from which you can scan bibliographic information (lists of issues, tables of contents, and abstracts); access to the full-text articles and additional features is available from ScienceDirect's link (or gateway) to the publishers' Web sites.

Browsing the Journals List

From the **Sort By** drop-down list, select a sorting option to organize the journal list our which you wish to browse and click the apply button.

Title

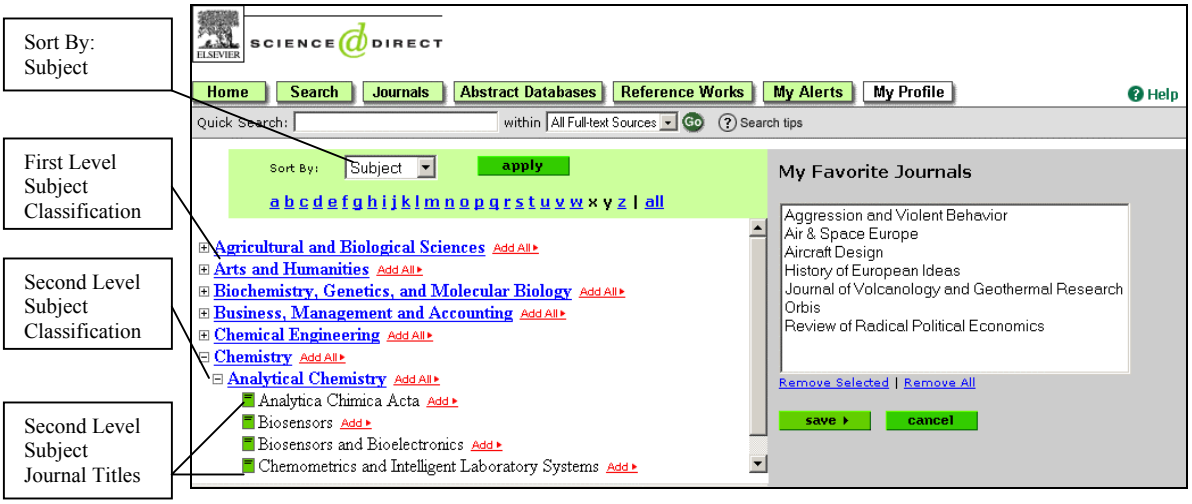
- **Title** is the default selection for the **Sort By** drop-down list.
- Journal titles are displayed in alphabetical order.



Journals List Organized by Title

Subject

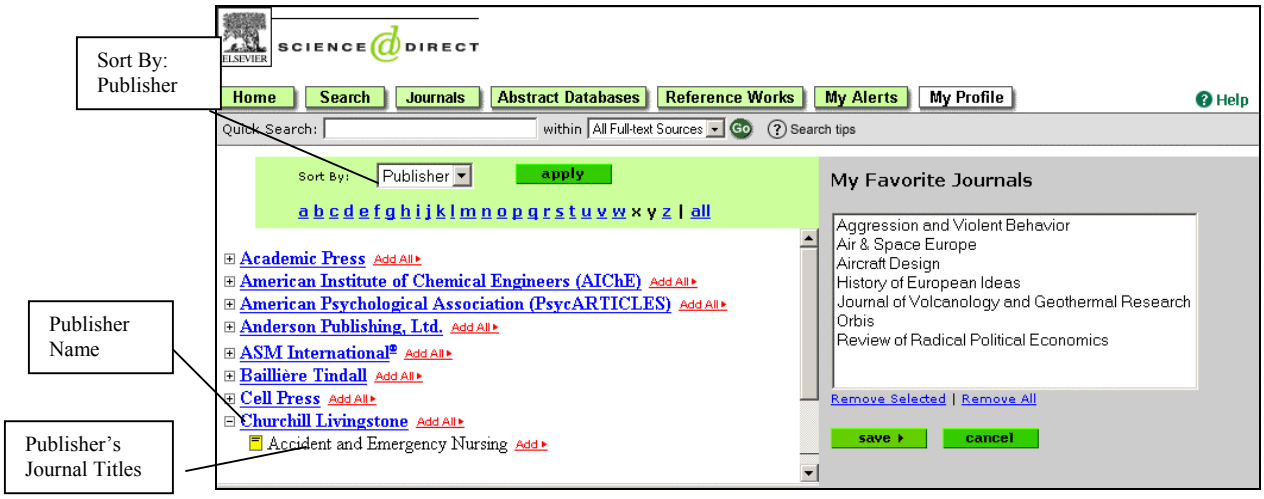
- Journals are organized according to their subject classification.
- To display the journal titles that are within a specific subject classification, click on the subject classification.
- A subject classification may have more than one level (or a hierarchy).



Journals List Organized by Subject

Publisher

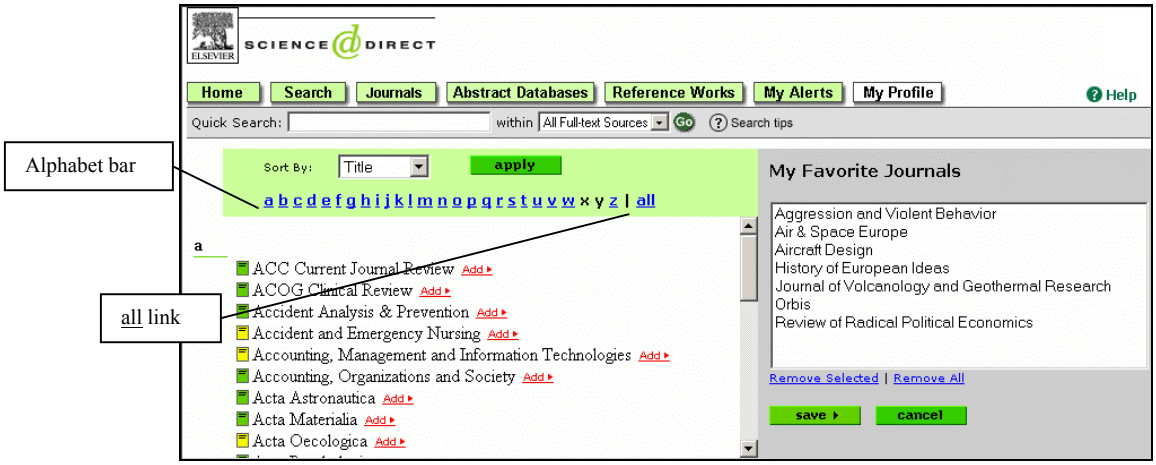
- Journal titles are organized by their publisher.
- To display the list of the journal titles, click on the publisher name.



Journals List Organized by Publisher

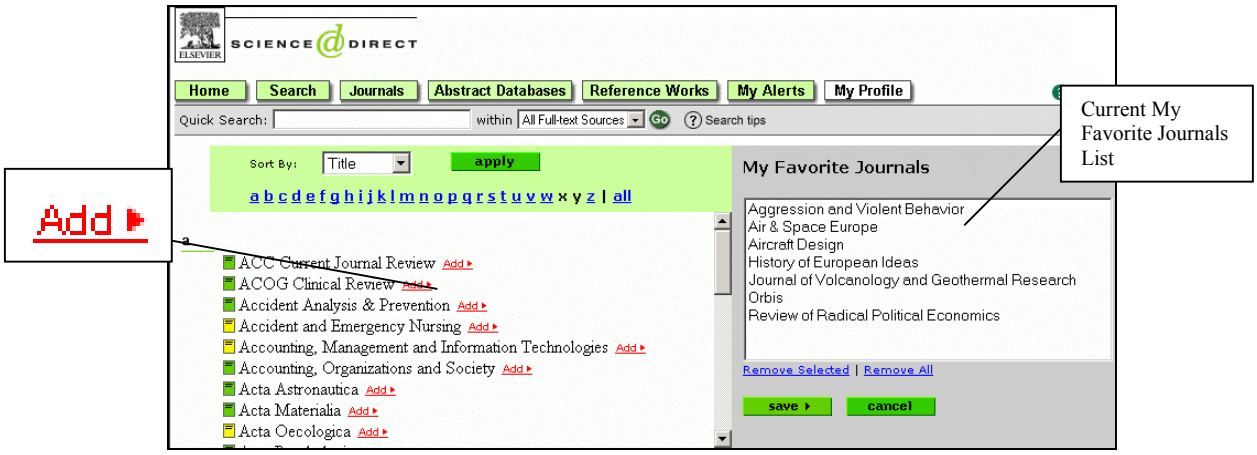
Alphabet Bar

- From the alphabet bar, you can locate a journal title by clicking on the first letter of the journal title. You can then scroll that section of the journal titles list to locate a specific journal title.
- To display all the journal titles in alphabetical order, click the all link, which is located to the right of the alphabet bar.



Favorite Journals List Page

Creating or Modify Your Favorite Journals List



Favorite Journals List page

To create your Favorite Journals List, complete the following steps:

1. Click on the Add ▸ link to the right of the journal titles you wish to include in your Favorite Journals List.
    - The journal title will display in the My Favorite Journals box on the right side of the page.
    - If the journal is on your current Favorite Journals List when you click the Add ▸ link, no action will be taken.
    - There is no limit to the number of journals you can select for your Favorite Journals List.
2. Click the save ▸ button.
    - Click the cancel button to return to the My Profile page without saving the selections you have made.
    - Your personal journal list remains the same until you remove your selections and/or submit a different list. You can revise your personal journal list as often as you wish.

Removing Journal Titles for Your Favorite Journals List

Favorite Journals List page

To remove a journal title for your Favorite Journals List, complete the following steps:

1. Select (highlight) the journal title as it appears in the My Favorite Journals box on the right side of the page.
    - To select more than one journal title in your list, hold the Control (Ctrl), Shift, or ⌘ key and click on each journal title.
2. Click the Remove Selected link, which appears below the My Favorite Journals box.
    - To remove all journal titles from the My Favorite Journals box, click the Remove All link.
3. Click the save button.

To return to the My Profile page without saving the selections or changes you have made, click the cancel button.

Add/Remove Alerts

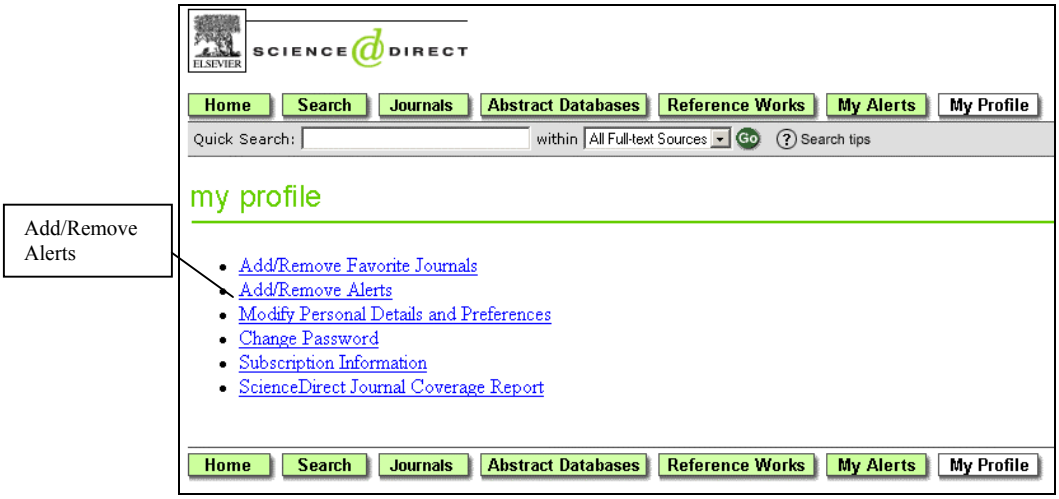
Note: The E-mail Alert features are only available to users with a personal user name and password.

There are three (3) types of E-mail Alerts available in ScienceDirect.

Search Alerts	A method of pre-scheduling a search request to run automatically and deliver an en e-mail notification of the results with a link to the updated or new information.
Journal Issue Alerts	A method of requesting an e-mail notification when a new issue of a specific journal is made available on ScienceDirect.
Citation Alerts	A method of requesting an e-mail notification when a document cites a specific document of interest is added to online collection of STM journals in ScienceDirect.

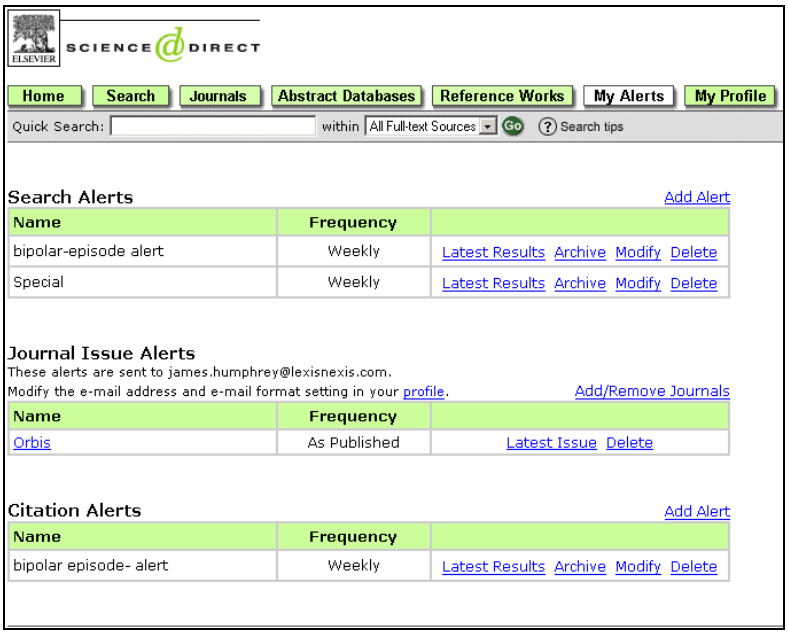
All your existing alerts can be accessed and maintained from the My Alerts page. You can access the My Alerts page from the My Profile page. (See the *My Alerts* section of this manual for related details.)

From the My Profile page:



My Profile page

Click the Add/Remove Alerts link to access the My Alerts page from the My Profile page.



My Alerts Page

All existing alerts are listed on the My Alerts page. (See the *My Alerts* section of this manual for details on maintaining Alerts.)

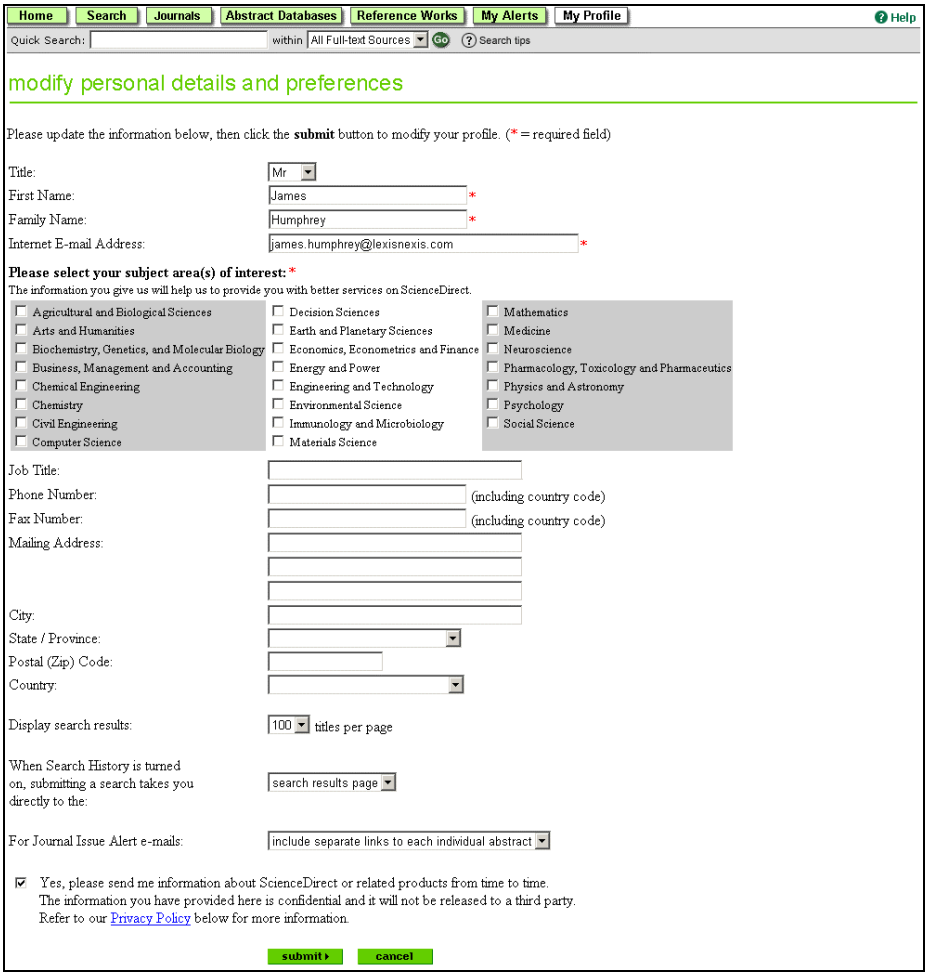
Modify Personal Details and Preferences

Note: The Modify Personal Details and Preferences functionality is only available to users with a personal user name and password.

At the Modify Personal Details and Preferences page, you can review and/or update your personal profile information. You can access the Modify Personal Details and Preferences page from the My Profile page.

My Profile page

Click on the Modify Personal Details and Preferences link to access the Modify Personal Details and Preferences page.



Modify Personal Details and Preferences page

To modify your personal profile, enter your changes in the appropriate fields. Click the **submit** button to update your personal profile.

Note: All current information that is displayed will remain unless changed.

1. Modify your name information.
    - From the Title drop-down list, select the appropriate salutation or honorific title (such as Mr., Mrs., Dr., etc.).
    - Enter your first name -
      When you enter your first name (or given name), use upper and lower case as appropriate. (This information is required.)
        - Enter your family name or surname-
          When you enter your family name (or surname), use upper and lower case as appropriate. (This information is required.)

- Enter your Internet E-mail address. (This information is required.)

2. Select your subject areas of interest.

   Note: You must select at least one subject area of interest.

3. Modify your job information.
   - Enter your job title.
   - Enter your telephone number.

     Include the country code and the city or area code.

     For example: (country code) + (city or area code) + (local number)

     Include the extension number, if applicable.
   - Enter your FAX number, including country code and city or area code.
   - Enter your mailing address.

     Street number and name or P.O. Box number
     City
     State or Province (for North American addresses)
     Postal or Zip code
     Country

4. From the **Display search results** drop-down box, select the number of retrieved documents to be displayed on each page of your search results.
5. From the **When Search History is turned on...** drop-down box, select: (The default selection is **search history table**.)
   - If you want to go directly to the search results after submitting a search, select search results page.
   - If you want to view the search history table after submitting a search, select search history table. (You can access the search results page from the search history table, if desired.)

   Note: If **Search History** is not enabled, you will go immediately to the search results page.

6. From the For Journal Issue Alert e-mails drop-down box, select your preference for the format of the e-mail you receive when new journal issues of you have an alert are added to ScienceDirect. (The default selection is include separate links to each individual abstract.)
7. If you want to be alerted about ScienceDirect products, select the check box to receive e-mail information about future updates, releases, or other ScienceDirect products.

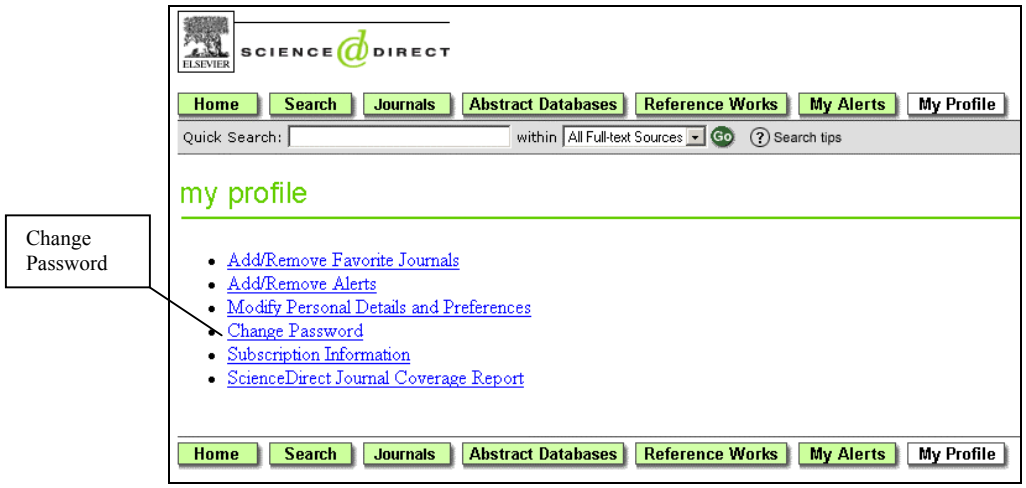
8. Click the submit button.

   To cancel any changes and return to the My Profile page, click the cancel button.

Change Password

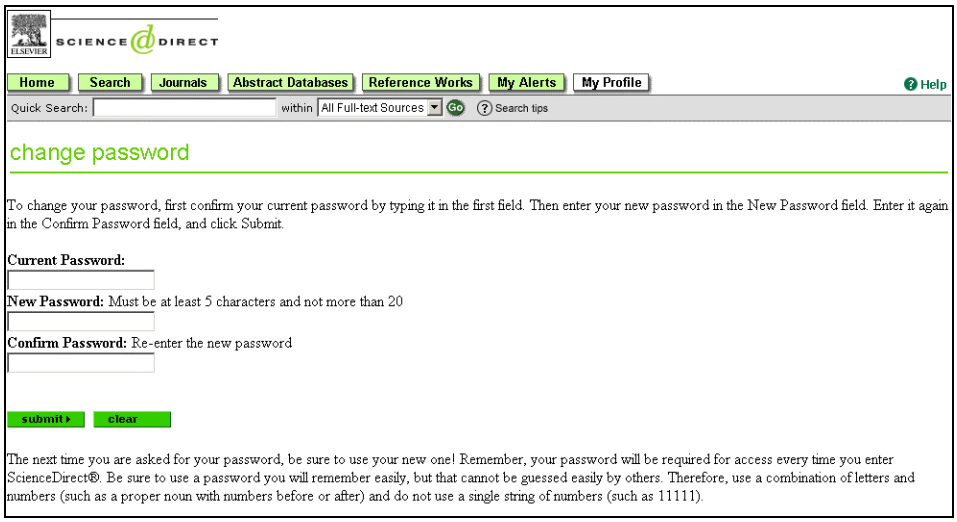
> **Note:** The Change Password functionality is only available to users with a personal user name and password.

With the Change Password functionality, you can better ensure security for your personal login. You can access the Change Password page from the My Profile page.



My Profile page

Click the Change Password link to access the Change Password page.


SCIENCE DIRECT
Home
Search
Journals
Abstract Databases
Reference Works
My Alerts
My Profile
Help
Quick Search:
within
All Full-text Sources
Go
Search tips
change password
To change your password, first confirm your current password by typing it in the first field. Then enter your new password in the New Password field. Enter it again in the Confirm Password field, and click Submit.
Current Password:
New Password: Must be at least 5 characters and not more than 20
Confirm Password: Re-enter the new password
submit
clear
The next time you are asked for your password, be sure to use your new one! Remember, your password will be required for access every time you enter ScienceDirect®. Be sure to use a password you will remember easily, but that cannot be guessed easily by others. Therefore, use a combination of letters and numbers (such as a proper noun with numbers before or after) and do not use a single string of numbers (such as 11111).

Change Password page

> **Hint:** When changing your password, choose a password that you will remember, but others will not easily guess.

To change your password, complete the following steps:

1. Enter your current password.
2. Click on the next box and enter a new password.
   - Passwords must be 5 to 20 characters long.
   - Passwords are case-sensitive.
3. Click on the next box and re-enter the new password to confirm it.
4. Click the submit button.

   After changing your password, you will be prompted to enter your user name and **new** password before continuing in ScienceDirect. This re-authenticates your access to our online service.

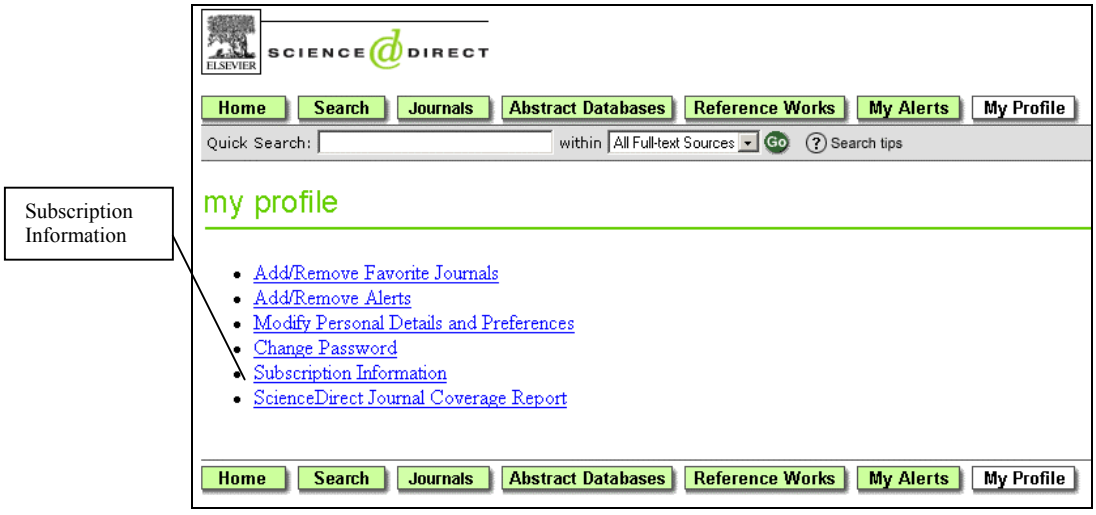
   To delete all information from the form (for instance, if your make a typing error), click the clear button.

Subscription Information

Note: The Subscription Information feature may not be in use at your institution.

The Subscription Information feature is a medium in which some institutions store their account information (such as, internal contacts, procedures, etc.) for your easy access.

If your institution has utilized this feature, you can access your subscription information from My Profile page.



My Profile page

Note: Due to the confidentiality of this information, the Subscription Information page is not displayed to outside subscribers.

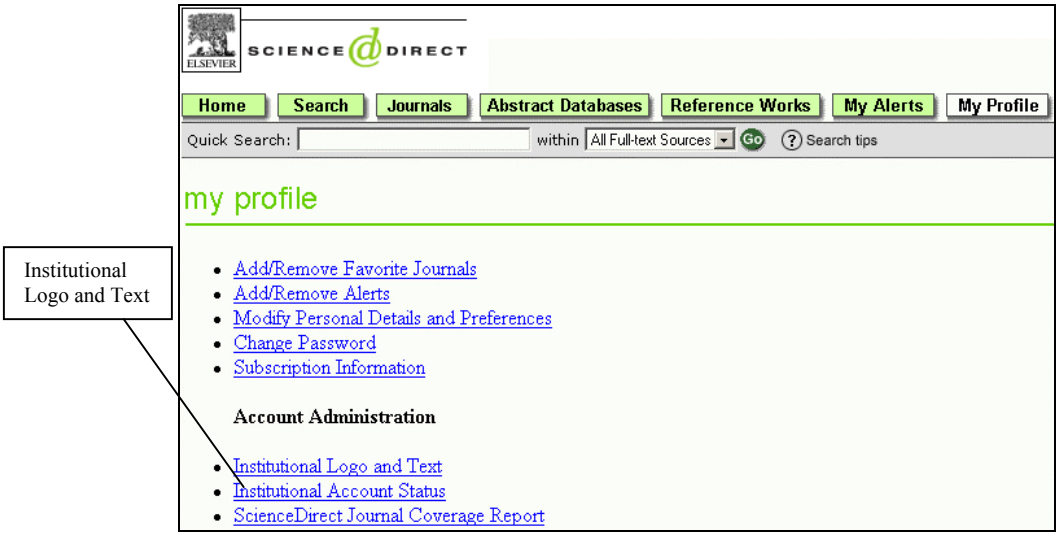
Please reference the online Help for assistance or contact your local system administrator.

Institutional Logo and Text

Note: The Institutional Logo and Text feature may not be in use by your institution.

The Institutional Logo and Text page is where the designated account and/or department administrators can submit the information that will appear in a banner and/or as a footer on every page of the ScienceDirect application exclusively for your institution/organization.

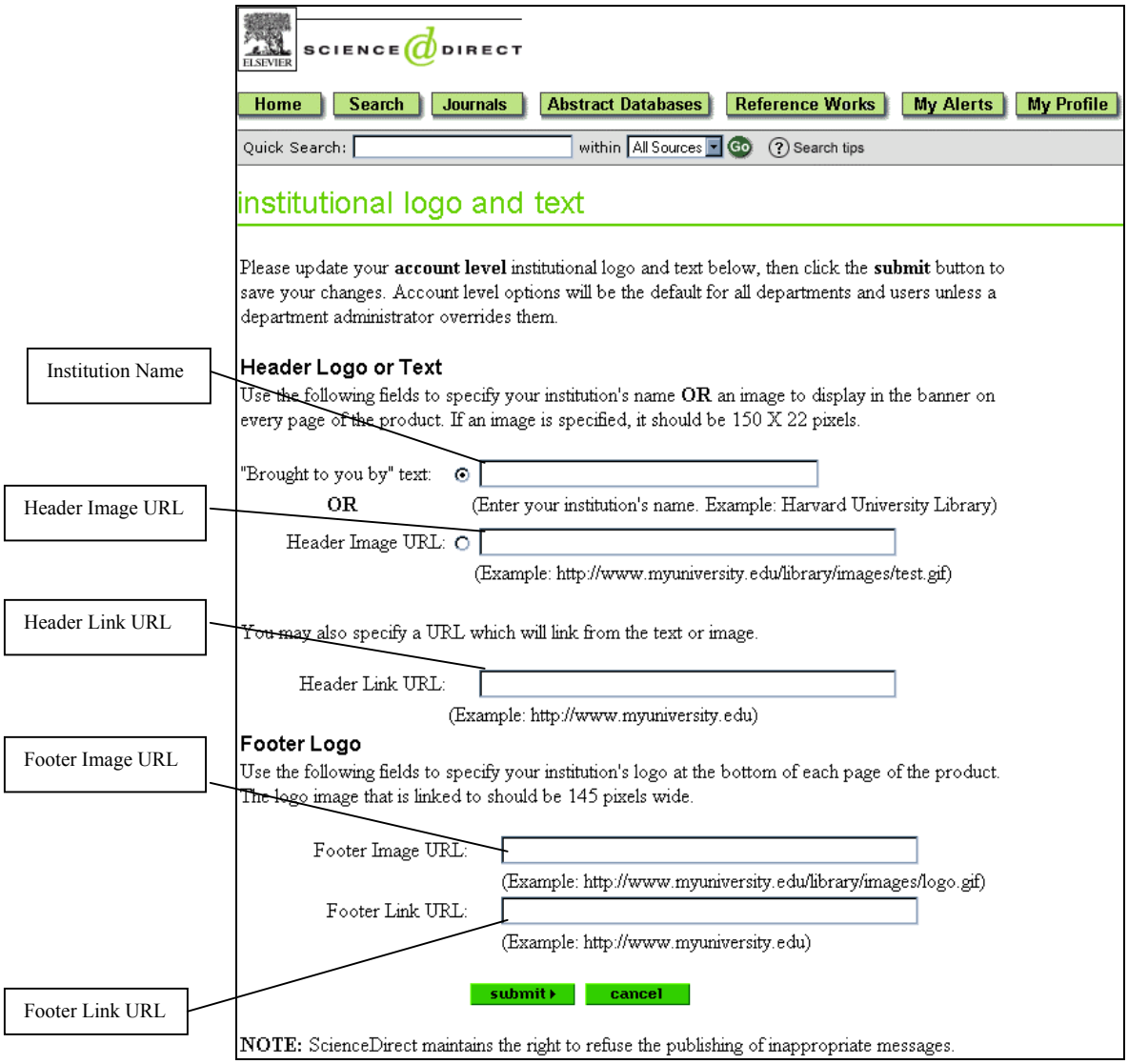
This feature is available to designated account and/or department administrators only.



My Profile page

Click the Institutional Logo and Text link to access the Institutional Logo and Text page.

Note: Due to the limited access of this feature, the Institutional Logo and Text link displays only to the designated account and/or department administrators.


Institution Name
Header Image URL
Header Link URL
Footer Image URL
Footer Link URL
SCIENCE DIRECT
Home
Search
Journals
Abstract Databases
Reference Works
My Alerts
My Profile
Quick Search:
within
All Sources
Go
Search tips
institutional logo and text
Please update your account level institutional logo and text below, then click the submit button to save your changes. Account level options will be the default for all departments and users unless a department administrator overrides them.
Header Logo or Text
Use the following fields to specify your institution's name OR an image to display in the banner on every page of the product. If an image is specified, it should be 150 X 22 pixels.
"Brought to you by" text:
(Enter your institution's name. Example: Harvard University Library)
OR
Header Image URL:
(Example: http://www.myuniversity.edu/library/images/test.gif)
You may also specify a URL which will link from the text or image.
Header Link URL:
(Example: http://www.myuniversity.edu)
Footer Logo
Use the following fields to specify your institution's logo at the bottom of each page of the product. The logo image that is linked to should be 145 pixels wide.
Footer Image URL:
(Example: http://www.myuniversity.edu/library/images/logo.gif)
Footer Link URL:
(Example: http://www.myuniversity.edu)
submit
cancel
NOTE: ScienceDirect maintains the right to refuse the publishing of inappropriate messages.

Institutional Logo and Text page

To create a Header Logo or Text to appear at the top of every page:

1. To create the *Brought to you by <your institution name>* header, click the **Brought to you by text:** radio button and enter your institution or organization's name *exactly* as you want it to appear on the application pages.

   For example: If you enter the following in the text-box,

   Miami University Scientific Archives

   It will display in your institution or organization's header as:

   Brought to you by:

   Miami University Scientific Archives

   - Do not enter the text, *Brought to you by:..* This text will be added automatically to precede the text you enter.

- Your entry can contain up to 40 characters maximum.
- Your institution/organization name must be entered if your wish to have a hyperlink to your Web site via your header.
- You may choose to have your institution/organization name appear without the hyperlink. In this case, leave the Header Link URL text-box blank.

OR

To create the image header, click the **Header Image URL** text box, enter the complete image filename in the text-box.

For example: http://www.my-university.edu/scientific/archives/images/stm.gif

- For proper display online, the image specified should be 150 x 22 pixels.

2. If you want the header to be an active hyperlink, in the Header Link URL text-box, enter the complete URL for your institution's/organization's Web site.

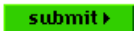
   For example:

   http://www.my-university.edu

   OR

   http://www.my-university.edu/scientific/archives/home

   - Entry of the Header Link URL will make the name you entered in the Institution Name (i.e., Brought to you by:) text-box or the image URL you entered in the Header Image URL text-box in Step 1 an active hyperlink to your institution/organization's Web site.
   - You must enter an institution or organization name in the Institution Name text box in order to have the hyperlink.
   - You may choose to have your institution or organization name appear without the hyperlink. In this case, leave the Header Link URL text-box blank.

3. Click 

to save your header information.

   Click

to return to the My Profile page without saving your information.

To add your institution's or organization's logo to appear in the footer of every page:

1. In the **Footer** Image **URL** text-box, enter the complete URL for the logo's .GIF file.

   For example:

   http://www.my-university.edu/library/images/logo.gif

   - For proper display online, the image specified should be 150 x 22 pixels.

- You may choose to have your institution logo appear without the hyperlink. In this case, leave the Logo Link URL text-box blank.

2. In the Footer **Link URL** text-box, enter the complete URL for your institution's/organization's Web site.

   For example:

   http://www.my-university.edu

   OR

   http://www.my-university.edu/techlibrary

   - Entry of the Footer Link URL will make the image file you entered in the Footer Image URL text-box in Step 1 an active hyperlink.
   - You may choose to have your institution/organization logo appear without the hyperlink. In this case, leave the Footer Link URL text box blank.

3. Click submit to save your footer information. (Click cancel to return to the My Profile page without saving your information.)

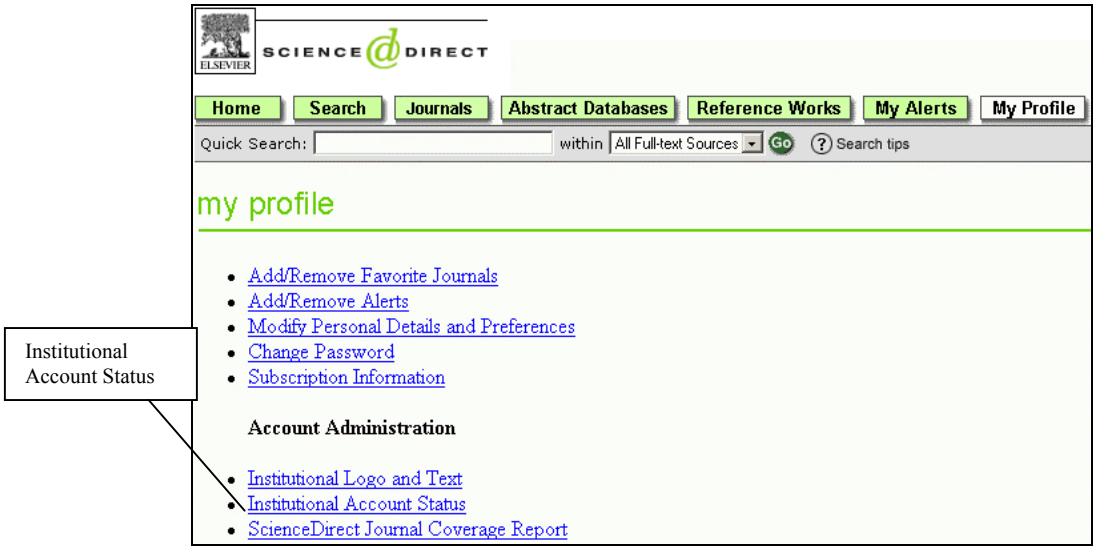
   Note: Information entered at the department level will override any information that has been entered at the account level.

Institutional Account Status

Note: The Institutional Account Status feature is only available to designated account and/or department administrators.

The Institutional Account Status feature is a medium in which some institutions monitor usage of the current billing period and current balances of their ScienceDirect account.

If your institution has utilized this feature, as account or department administrator, you can access your institutional account status from the My Profile page.



My Profile page

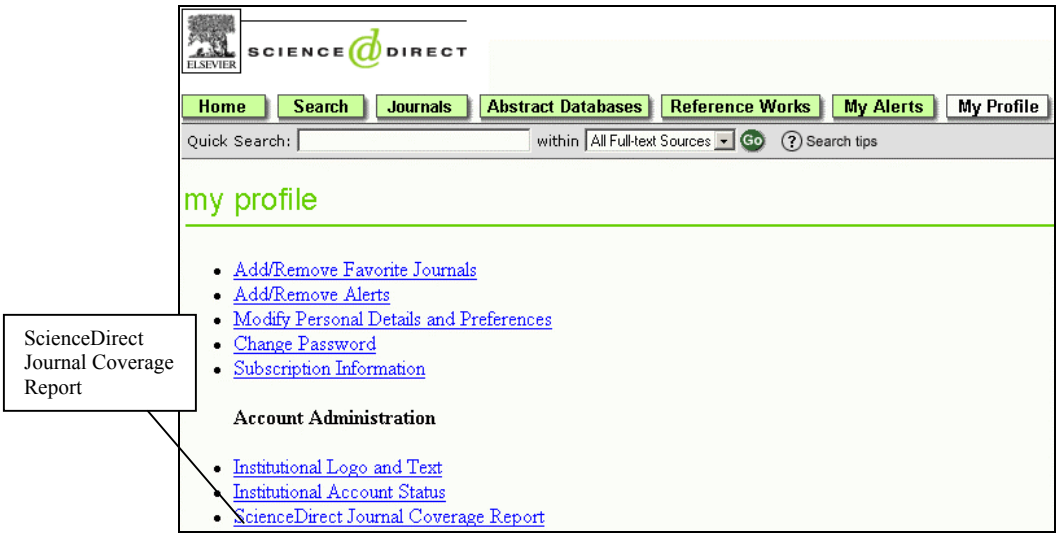
Note: Due to the confidentiality of this information, the Institutional Account Status page is only displayed to the account or department administrators.

Please reference the online Help for assistance or contact your local system administrator.

ScienceDirect Journal Coverage Report

The ScienceDirect Journal Coverage Report feature is a medium in which some institutions monitor the journal subscription holdings of their ScienceDirect account.

If your institution has utilized this feature, you can access your journal coverage report from My Profile page. Click the ScienceDirect Journal Coverage Report link to access the report.



My Profile page

The report contains all of the journals that are currently available in ScienceDirect listed in alphabetical order. Report information includes:

- **Journal Title** - Contains the current title of the journal.
- **ISSN** - Contains the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) for the journal.
- **Publisher** - Contains the publisher name for the journal.
- **Coverage Begins** - Contains the date and volume/issue number(s) for the first journal issue made available. Early documents available in PDF-format may contain unclear images and may be of lower quality than the True PDFs.
- **True PDF Coverage Begins** - Contains the date and volume/issue number(s) for the first journal issue made available online in full-text SGML or HTML and in PDF-format. True PDF documents are of high quality with clear images.
- **Coverage Ends** - Contains the date and volume/issue number(s) for the last journal issue made available online. This field is only populated if the journal is no longer published.
- **Notes** - Contains the journal name change information with links to the associated journal titles within the report.

Download this report in Comma Delimited Format

Help

ScienceDirect journal coverage report

This report lists journal coverage information for ScienceDirect as of 3 November 2001.

Download this report in Comma Delimited Format

Journal Title	ISSN	Publisher	Coverage Begins	True PDF Coverage Begins	Coverage Ends	Notes
ACC Current Journal Review	10621458	Elsevier	Vol. 4, Iss. 1 (January - February 1995)	Vol. 5, Iss. 4 (8 July 1996)		
ACOG Clinical Review	10856862	Elsevier	Vol. 1, Iss. 1 (January - February 1996)	Vol. 6, Iss. 3 (May - June 2001)		
Accident Analysis & Prevention	00014575	Pergamon	Vol. 27, Iss. 1 (February 1995)	Vol. 30, Iss. 4 (July 1998)		
Accounting, Management and Information Technologies	09598022	Pergamon	Vol. 5, Iss. 1 (January - March 1995)	Vol. 8, Iss.s 2-3 (September 1998)		(Now known as Information and Organization)

Journal Coverage Report

To download the current report into another application, click on the Download this report in Comma Delimited Format link.

- The report will display in a secondary browser window.
- In the comma-delimited format, you can easily copy the downloaded report into the desired application and format.
- In the comma delimited format, the shortcut URL to the journal's home page in ScienceDirect appears at the end of the journal information. You can copy and paste the URL into your browser's address/location box to go directly to that journal's home page in ScienceDirect.

  For example: The journal information in the comma-delimited format of the report appears as:

  "ACC Current Journal Review","10621458","Elsevier Science Inc.","Vol. 4, Iss. 1 (January - February 1995)","","","","","http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/10621458"

  Copy and paste the following URL in the address/location box of your browser to go directly to the ACC Current Journal Review home page in ScienceDirect:

  http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/10621458

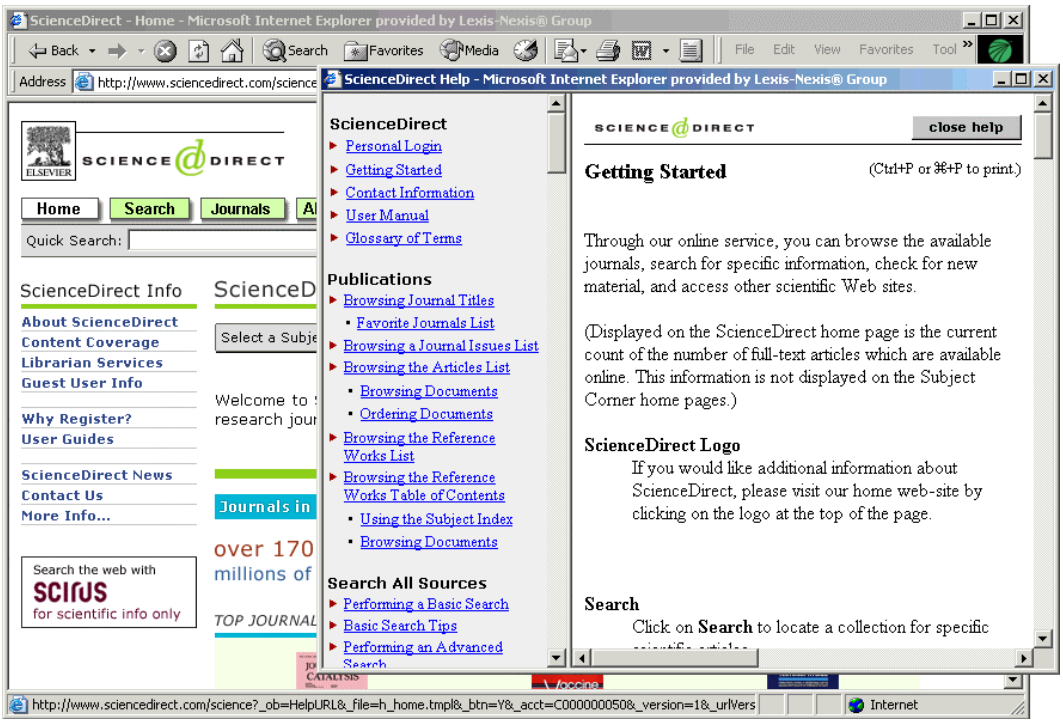
Note: Do not include the commas and/or quotation marks that surround the URL in the report.

Help

ScienceDirect contains extensive online help information to guide you through all system features and functions.

The information populates in a secondary window (or browser session) so you won't lose your place in the application. Move the help window to the side of your ScienceDirect session for easy reference. You can re-size or minimize the help window to your needs.

User Help


ScienceDirect - Home - Microsoft Internet Explorer provided by Lexis-Nexis® Group
ScienceDirect Help - Microsoft Internet Explorer provided by Lexis-Nexis® Group
close help
Getting Started
(Ctrl+P or ⌘+P to print.)
Through our online service, you can browse the available journals, search for specific information, check for new material, and access other scientific Web sites.
(Displayed on the ScienceDirect home page is the current count of the number of full-text articles which are available online. This information is not displayed on the Subject Corner home pages.)
ScienceDirect Logo
If you would like additional information about ScienceDirect, please visit our home web-site by clicking on the logo at the top of the page.
Search
Click on Search to locate a collection for specific
ScienceDirect
Personal Login
Getting Started
Contact Information
User Manual
Glossary of Terms
Publications
Browsing Journal Titles
Favorite Journals List
Browsing a Journal Issues List
Browsing the Articles List
Browsing Documents
Ordering Documents
Browsing the Reference Works List
Browsing the Reference Works Table of Contents
Using the Subject Index
Browsing Documents
Search All Sources
Performing a Basic Search
Basic Search Tips
Performing an Advanced Search
Home
Search
Journals
Quick Search:
ScienceDirect Info
About ScienceDirect
Content Coverage
Librarian Services
Guest User Info
Why Register?
User Guides
ScienceDirect News
Contact Us
More Info...
Search the web with SCIRUS for scientific info only
Journals in
over 170
millions of
TOP JOURNAL
Internet

ScienceDirect User Help page

Screen-sensitive Help is available from every page of the application addressing all the ScienceDirect features/functions.

Help Index

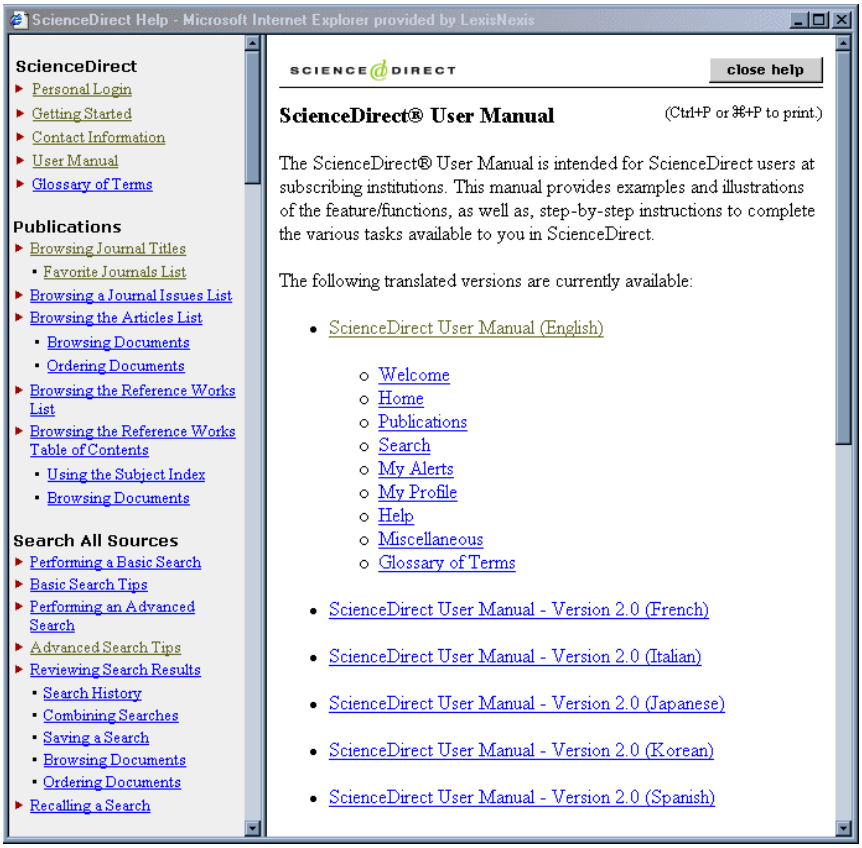
The Help Index allows you to browse the various help topics without having to move to a specific page in the application. This enables you to look at other topics that may be related to the questions you have.

Help Index
ScienceDirect Help - Microsoft Internet Explorer provided by LexisNexis
ScienceDirect
Personal Login
Getting Started
Contact Information
User Manual
Glossary of Terms
Publications
Browsing Journal Titles
Favorite Journals List
Browsing a Journal Issues List
Browsing the Articles List
Browsing Documents
Ordering Documents
Browsing the Reference Works List
Browsing the Reference Works Table of Contents
Using the Subject Index
Browsing Documents
Search All Sources
Performing a Basic Search
Basic Search Tips
Performing an Advanced Search
Advanced Search Tips
Reviewing Search Results
Search History
Combining Searches
Saving a Search
close help
Browsing Journal Titles
(Ctrl+P or ⌘+P to print.)
Listed are the journal titles available for browsing. By default, the All Journals list associated with your subscription is displayed. Click on a journal title to view a listing of available issues and/or access a link to the journal's Home Page Web site for additional journal information. (All journals listed are also available for searching.)
Note: To browse the Reference Works available, click the Reference Works tab which appears below the navigation bar.
Searching for a Journal Title
From the green search box on the right side of the page, you can search for a journal title(s) which contains a specific term or terms.
1. Enter a word or words in the search box.
2. Click the go button.
Journal title(s) returned in the search results will match all terms in a multiple-term search string.
For example:
If you enter ther terms "chemical engineering" in the search box, the search results would be:

Help Index

ScienceDirect User Manual

The ScienceDirect User Manual is also available from the Help Index. The User Manual is in PDF-format so you can browse, print or download the entire manual or a specific section of it. Translated versions are available.



User Manual

Miscellaneous

Using Shortcut URLs in ScienceDirect

Shortcut URLs have been created which enable you to quickly "jump" to a specific room (or area) in ScienceDirect. There are also shortcut URLs for the users who want to return to a specific area in ScienceDirect to continue a research session. The shortcut URLs were designed using the following premise:

http://www.sciencedirect.com/<product name>/<room or area>/<details>
You can add the shortcut URLs, which are most popular to your staff, to your home page. Or bookmark your favorite URLs for quick recovery later.

> **Note:** If you are not logged in ScienceDirect, you will be asked to enter your user name and password for entitlement authentication. (You will then go to that page in ScienceDirect if the specified feature or database is in your subscription.)

Jump to the Account page

To go directly to the Account page in ScienceDirect,

1. In the **Location**/Address box of your browser,

   Enter: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/account
2. Press the **Enter** key on your keyboard.

Jump to a Search form

To go directly to a specific search form area in ScienceDirect,

1. In the **Location**/Address box of your browser,

   To link to the **Journals** search forms, enter:

   http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/search/journals

   To link to the **All Sources** search forms, enter:

   http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/search/allsources

   To link to the **Scirus** search form, enter:

   http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/search/web

   To link to the **Reference Works** search forms, enter:

   http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/search/referenceworks

2. Press the **Enter** key on your keyboard.

   Note: You can specify the search form type, basic or advanced, you want to use by adding "/basic" or "/advance" to the shortcut URL. (For example, to retrieve the basic Journals search form, enter: http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/search/journals/basic)

The individual **Abstract Databases** search forms are also accessible via shortcut URLs.

1. To link to the **ScienceDirect Navigator** search forms, enter:
   http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/search/database/navigator

   To link to the **BIOSIS Previews** search forms, enter:
   http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/search/database/biosis

   To link to the **BIOTECHNOBASE** search forms, enter:
   http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/search/database/biotech

   To link to the **Beilstein Abstract** search forms, enter:
   http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/search/database/beilstein

   To link to the **EMBASE** search forms, enter:
   http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/search/database/embase

   To link to the **EconLit** search forms, enter:
   http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/search/database/econlit

   To link to the **Ei Compendex** search forms, enter:
   http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/search/database/compendex

   To link to the **Elsevier BIOBASE** search forms, enter:
   http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/search/database/biobase

   To link to the **FLUIDEX** search forms, enter:
   http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/search/database/fludex

To link to the **GEOBASE** search forms, enter:
http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/search/database/geobase

To link to the **INSPEC** search forms, enter:
http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/search/database/inspec

To link to the **MEDLINE** search forms, enter:
http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/search/database/medline

To link to the **OceanBase** search forms, enter:
http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/search/database/mlr

To link to the **World Textiles** search forms, enter:
http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/search/database/wortex

To link to the **All Databases** search forms, enter:
http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/search/database/all

Note: You can specific the search form type, basic or advanced, you want to use by adding "/basic" or "/advance" to the shortcut URL. (**For example**, to retrieve the basic ScienceDirect Navigator search form, enter:
http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/search/database/navigator/basic)

2. Press the **Enter** key on your keyboard.

Jump to a Journal's Home Page

To go directly to a specific journal's home page on ScienceDirect,

1. In the **Location/Address** box of your browser, enter:
http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/<ISSN>

   Notes:

   - Replace "<ISSN>" in the URL with the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) for the journal.
   - Omit the hyphen (-) which appears in the ISSN.
   - The ISSN must be the most recent ISSN. (If ISSN has changed, the old ISSN will not work.)
   - In complete sets (e.g., *Molecular Brain Research* is a component of *Brain Research*), the ISSN of the individual component must be used.

2. Press the **Enter** key on your keyboard.

If you are not logged in ScienceDirect, you will be asked to enter your user name and password for entitlement authentication. (You will then go to the journal's home page in ScienceDirect, if the specified journal is in your subscription.)

Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)

To protect your private data (e.g., a credit card number), some ScienceDirect transactions are accepted only through Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) protected channels. SSL-protected transactions include accessing articles form non-subscribed journals and online registration.

If SSL is not enabled on your Web browser, you will receive an error message when you try to access the secured sections of ScienceDirect. If SSL is not enabled over your network (e.g., due to firewall or proxy configurations), you will find that access to some parts of the service is blocked. If you see error messages and cannot proceed through the interface (retrieve articles, etc.), contact your system administrator or your Internet service provider (ISP) for assistance.

On some browsers, you may also see a message when viewing articles from non-subscribed journals which states, "You have requested an unsecured document that was originally designated a secure document." This is normal. Your access to the non-subscribed article has been authenticated via a "behind-the-screens" secured transaction, and you will be returned to the normal environment to view the document.

SSL is an industry-accepted security protocol which provides data encryption over the Internet. This encryption provides reasonable assurance that your private data will not be intercepted between the browser and the server. SSL also performs a security identification to assure that your browser is indeed communicating with the ScienceDirect service. SSL functionality is built into most commercially-available browsers, including Netscape® Navigator (version 4.0 and higher) and Microsoft® Internet Explorer (version 4.0 or higher).

Sending Comments to ScienceDirect

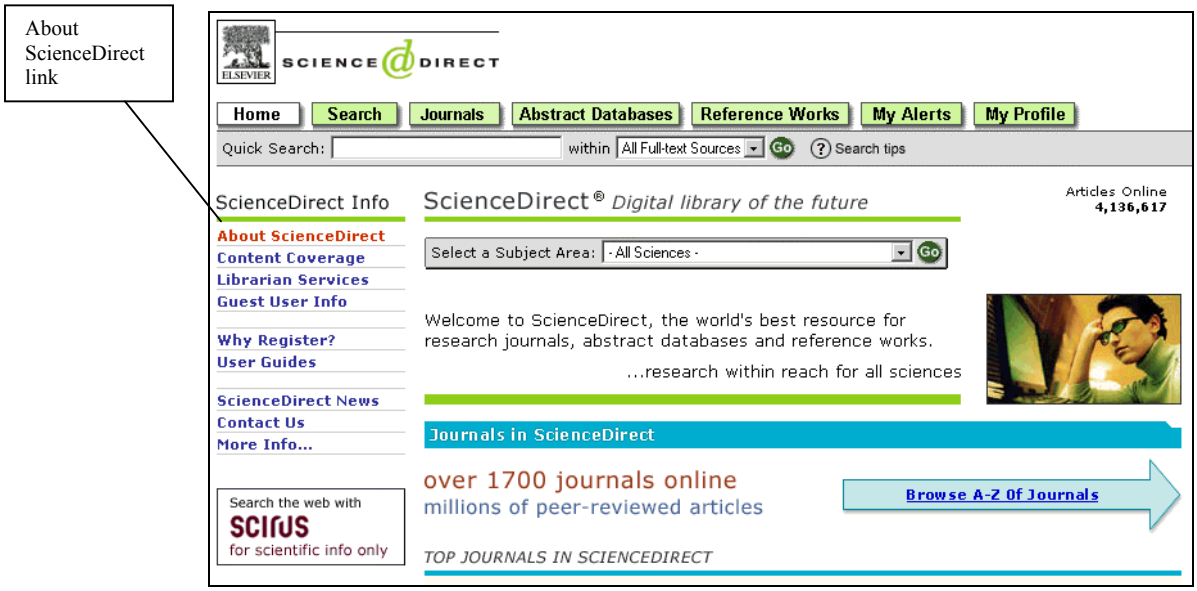
We welcome comments, questions, and suggestions from all our customers. To send comments, click on the feedback link located at the bottom of any ScienceDirect page to access this page.

Comments page

ScienceDirect Demo

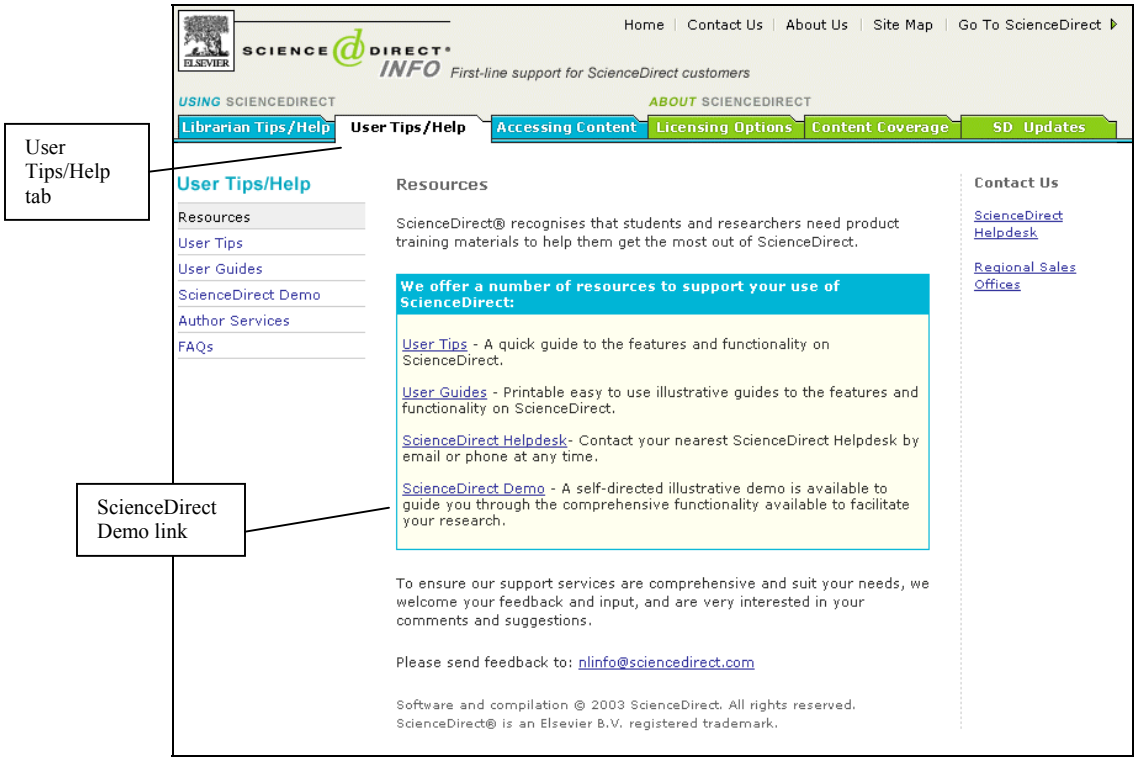
An online demonstration which illustrates the features and functions of ScienceDirect. To access the ScienceDirect demo, complete the following steps:

1. Click the About ScienceDirect link on the ScienceDirect home page or go to http://www.info.sciencedirect.com/.



Home Page- About ScienceDirect link

2. Click on the ScienceDirect Demo link.


User Tips/Help tab
ScienceDirect Demo link
Home | Contact Us | About Us | Site Map | Go To ScienceDirect
SCIENCE DIRECT INFO
First-line support for ScienceDirect customers
USING SCIENCEDIRECT
ABOUT SCIENCEDIRECT
Librarian Tips/Help
User Tips/Help
Accessing Content
Licensing Options
Content Coverage
SD Updates
User Tips/Help
Resources
User Tips
User Guides
ScienceDirect Demo
Author Services
FAQs
Resources
ScienceDirect® recognises that students and researchers need product training materials to help them get the most out of ScienceDirect.
We offer a number of resources to support your use of ScienceDirect:
User Tips - A quick guide to the features and functionality on ScienceDirect.
User Guides - Printable easy to use illustrative guides to the features and functionality on ScienceDirect.
ScienceDirect Helpdesk- Contact your nearest ScienceDirect Helpdesk by email or phone at any time.
ScienceDirect Demo - A self-directed illustrative demo is available to guide you through the comprehensive functionality available to facilitate your research.
To ensure our support services are comprehensive and suit your needs, we welcome your feedback and input, and are very interested in your comments and suggestions.
Please send feedback to: nlinfo@sciencedirect.com
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Contact Us
ScienceDirect Helpdesk
Regional Sales Offices

ScienceDirect Info Page- ScienceDirect Demo link

The demo walks you through all the steps of searching, browsing, and viewing journals and articles. If you are a new ScienceDirect user, a potential customer who wants to learn about the service, or a more experienced user who simply wants to brush up on your skills, the demo can be very useful.

SCIENCE DIRECT DEMO
Table of Contents · Exit Demo
prev next
You may select a Subject Home Page to display as your personal ScienceDirect home page.
From the Subject Corner drop-down box at the top of the page, you can designate a specific subject area to display as your ScienceDirect home page. The subject home page contains information and quick links into parts of ScienceDirect that are relevant to the selected subject area.
The selected subject area will remain your home page until a different subject area is selected. You may change your home page as often as you like. Select "All Sciences" to return to the ScienceDirect home page.
prev next
SCIENCE DIRECT
Joe User is logged in
Logout
Home Search Journals Abstract Databases Reference Works My Alerts My Profile Help
Quick Search: within All Full-text Sources Go Search tips
ScienceDirect Info
About ScienceDirect
Content Coverage
Librarian Services
Guest User Info
Why Register?
User Guides
ScienceDirect News
Contact Us
More Info...
User Tips
When searching:
Click Save as Search Alert after running a search, to save your search and be emailed when your query retrieves new results.
To create a Search Alert:
• Run a search
• Click on 'Save as Search Alert' and choose a name for your alert
• Choose how often you want to be alerted
ScienceDirect Home
Select a Subject Corner: Agricultural and Biological Sciences
Agricultural and Biological Sciences
Arts and Humanities
Biochemistry, Genetics, and Molecular Biology
Business, Management and Accounting
Chemical Engineering
Chemistry
Civil Engineering
Computer Science
Decision Sciences
Earth and Planetary Sciences
Economics, Econometrics and Finance
Agricultural and Biological Sciences Subject
Browse Agricultural and Biological Sciences journals
IDEAL Browse IDEAL Journals in this subject
New journal titles in ScienceDirect:
• Animal Behaviour
• ICES Journal of Marine Science
• Journal of Fish Biology
• Appetite
and many more Academic Press titles
Abstract databases:
If your institute subscribes, search:
• BIOTECHNOBASE
• Elsevier BIOBASE
Related Links
• Parasitology Online
• Agronomy, Crop & Soil Science Alert
• Aqua-Online
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Demo Page

Glossary of Terms

The following terms are defined in the manner in which they are referenced in the ScienceDirect application and supporting documentation.

Abstract

A document that contains a brief overview or summary of an article.

Abstract Database

A specific collection of information. In ScienceDirect, the Abstract Databases are collections of specialized information relating to one or more fields of science or subject areas.

Abstract + References

A document that contains a brief overview or summary of an article, plus the bibliographic references of the article.

Account ("My Profile")

A specific group's (institution, university, etc.) subscription information, preferences and allowances for use of the ScienceDirect product. This information may be accessed via the **My Profile** button on the navigation bar.

Adobe®

Adobe Systems, Incorporated, builds the software solutions for the Web and printed publishing. The Adobe Acrobat Reader is the software used in ScienceDirect to enable the user to review PDF-format documents (Portable Document Format) as they appear in the hard-copy journals.

Note: For optimum results, Adobe Acrobat Reader 4.0 or above is required.

Advanced search

Power search capability using Boolean syntax for the experienced users.

Affiliations

The institutions with which the author of a document is associated.

Alerts (My Alerts Page)

Features of ScienceDirect in which the user may request an email notification.

Citation Alert – a request for notification when a specific document is cited within another document.

Journal Issue Alerts – a request for notification when new issues of pre-select journal issues are added to our online system.

Search Alert – a prescheduled search request which returns search results.

Article list

A list containing the citations (document title, author, date, page range) of the documents that appear within an issue of a journal when browsing or are returned as the results of an executed search.

Author

Person or persons responsible for the writing of a document.

Basic search

A search type for the novice user that is menu and drop-down list driven.

Bibliographic reference

List of works to which are referred or consulted by the author(s) in the creation of the document.

Bookmark

The method of the browser for marking and saving a specific location or page in the Internet for easy return-access in the future, e.g., the ScienceDirect Shortcut URLs. (Note: For instructions in using the ScienceDirect Shortcut URLs, see http://support.sciencedirect.com/jnlindex.htm .)

Boolean

A method of formatting a search by using a combination of logical relational elements (e.g., wildcard characters, connectors, proximity operators, etc.) within the search request.

Browse

To scan or glance through a list of journals, a list of journal issues, a list of articles, or a document in ScienceDirect.

Citation

The information identifying a document (e.g., title, author, date, page range) displayed in an article list or a search results list.

Connector

A word used in Boolean syntax to define the association between two or more search terms. For example, *and*, *or*, *and not*.

Cookies

A mechanism which the ScienceDirect server can use to both store and retrieve information from your browser. The use of cookies allows us to provide a more secure method of authenticating your login and to remember your preference for use of the service.

Document Object Identifier (DOI)

A persistent identifier, consisting of a unique alphanumeric character string, which is assigned to a document by the publisher upon the initial electronic publication. A DOI may be used to cite and link to electronic documents.

DocumentPlus

An enhanced format of a journal issue in which the full text of the articles is available in HTML, thus enabling them to contain hypertext links, tables and graphic images and active reference links. The abstract-like document-type for a DocumentPlus journal is called SummaryPlus (containing the abstract, plus the outline of the article, images and references).

Download

The action of copying information or software to your PC or to a disk for personal reference or use.

EMTREE thesaurus

EMTREE is the thesaurus containing the hierarchically structured, controlled vocabulary used for subject indexing in the EMBASE database. EMTREE is organized in a cascading "tree"-like structure that ranges from very broad to very specific terms.

Export

The process of copying or downloading specific online information for re-use in another application or software, such as a spreadsheet. (In ScienceDirect, you can export document citations.)

Favorite Journals List

A list of favorite subscribed and/or non-subscribed journals created by individually selecting each journal title for inclusion, and utilized in browsing journals and searching in ScienceDirect.

Field

A specific portion (or segment) of a document identified as containing a unique piece of information, e.g., Title, Authors, Journal-Name, Keywords, etc. (Field names and definitions are available in the online search tips for each search form.)

Full-Text + Links

A document-type in ScienceDirect that contains the entire record, including abstract, outline, full text with hypertext links, images, tables, and bibliographic references.

Help

Explanation of application page, as well as, step-by-step instructions related to the page of the application the user is viewing at the time they click the Help button.

Help Desk

Technical support available 24-7 at your nearest Customer Support Department. For contact information, see the *Technical Assistance* section of this manual.

Help Index

The table of contents, accessible from any Help page, which lists all available Help information organized according to its related feature/function.

HTML

HyperText Markup Language. Based on SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language), HTML is a text-only markup language used to define the content structure (not the appearance) of a document on the World Wide Web.

Hypertext links

The highlighted or underlined text found in an online document which path to another document or a specific point in the same document.

Internet

A complex of networks that enable users to share information and/or files.

Internet Explorer

Browser product produced by Microsoft® used to access the World WideWeb.

IP authentication

Access authentication based on an organization's location on the Internet as defined by their Internet Protocol (IP) addresses.

ISSN

International Standard Serial Number. Identification number assigned individually to all journals.

Issue

A collection of articles published together in a single bound copy of a journal.

JavaScript™

Programming language which allows a richer, more dynamic interface to be presented in your Web browser. Not Java®.

Journals List

A list of all journals (subscribed and unsubscribed) which are available to you in ScienceDirect.

Jumping

The action of moving (via hypertext link) from one location to another on the Internet (e.g., from one URL to another, etc.).

Keywords

Searchable subject matter terms designated by the author and/or publisher's index terms.

Link

Highlighted or underlined text found in an online document which path to another document or a specific point in the same document.

Loading pages

The internal process of displaying a requested page of the application.

Login

The user name and password entered for authentication of entitlements in the application.

Navigate

The action of moving within the application by clicking the buttons or links present.

Navigation bar

String of buttons that appear at the top of all non-static ScienceDirect pages. Click a button on the navigation bar to directly access a specific feature/function area of the application.

Netscape®

Maker of the Navigator brand Internet browser.

Non-subscribed journals

Journals to which a particular account does not hold a subscription for unlimited use. Limited access or transactional purchases may be required for non-subscribed journals.

Personal Details and Preferences

A record of the personal details related to an individual user, containing information such as, name, address, e-mail, and display preferences (if available), etc.

PDF

An acronym for "Portable Document Format." PDF is a file format created by Adobe® that lets you view and print a file exactly as the author designed it, without needing to have the same application or fonts used in creating the file originally.

PDF (*nnn*)

A document-type in ScienceDirect in which the user can view and print a document exactly as the document appears in the hard-copy journal issue.

Clicking the PDF (*nnn*) link retrieves a document in Adobe's® PDF format which can be read in their Acrobat® Reader. (The document size is contained in the document-type link, e.g., PDF (534K) .)

Personal login

A user name and password for entitlement authentication (i.e., login) for one specific user.

Personalization

The ScienceDirect feature which, through entitlement authentication, enables the individual end-user to establish and maintain feature/function and display preferences (e.g., Favorite Journals Lists) or customized requests (e.g., My Alerts) to be utilized by that end-user only.

Proximity operators

Boolean connectors used in a search request to establish the location of one search term in relation to another search term (e.g., *w/5*, *w/SEG*, etc.).

Query

A question. In ScienceDirect this term is used to refer to the syntax of a specific search request.

Quick Search

A ScienceDirect feature which allows you to conduct a search of the title, abstract, and keywords of articles from anywhere in the ScienceDirect application. Your capability to focus the search is based on the level of the application you are in at the time of the Quick Search.

Reference Works

Reference Works comprise all multi-volume works of reference on ScienceDirect. Two different styles of Reference Work make up this product line, Comprehensive and Encyclopedia reference works.

Comprehensive: A Comprehensive Reference Work offers a collection of material covering an entire field of study (e.g. clinical psychology or coordination chemistry), organized into discrete volumes, each comprising a number of chapters of varying lengths.

Encyclopedia: An Encyclopedia Reference Work offers extensive coverage on a broad range of subjects within a given field of study, and may comprise many hundreds of articles, and often thousands. Encyclopedias are organized in alphabetical order and are often classified into subject categories.

Both styles of Reference Works also comprise extensive Subject Indexes, key in targeting precise concepts and terms as that may occur anywhere in the text.

Relevancy ranking

The process of displaying a search results list in an order based on the number of occurrences of the search term(s) in the documents, with the documents containing the most occurrences appearing first.

SSL

Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) is the security protocol which provides data encryption, server authentication, message integrity, and optional client authentication for a TCP/IP connection. SSL is used in ScienceDirect to protect transactions including accessing articles from non-subscribed journals and online registration.

STM

The Scientific, Technical, and Medical collection of research reference information.

Scan

To browse or glance through a list of journals, journal issues or articles.

Scirus

Web search. An Internet search tool available via ScienceDirect developed specifically for finding scientific information.

Search

To request the electronic retrieval of documents based on the presence of specific terms and within any other restrictions established (e.g., subject, date, journal, page range, etc.).

Search results list

A citation list of documents retrieved as a result of a search request submitted.

Session

The period of usage from the point when the user logs on to ScienceDirect to the point when the user closes (or turns off) their browser.

Stop words

Stop words are common, frequently used words. While they may add clarity within the text, they do not add significant distinction to a search request. These words are not searchable and can be omitted from a search request. (See the search tips for more explanation and examples.)

Stop words include:

- Most articles (the, an, etc.)
- Personal pronouns (he, she, we, they, etc.)
- Most forms of the verb, "to be" (be, is, was, etc.)
- Some conjunctions (as, because, if, when, etc.)

Subject categories

Hierarchical subject areas established to organize journal titles according to the subject coverage of each journal. This enables the sorting of the journals list by subject as well as subject restricting a search.

Subject Corners Home page

A feature/function available to enable the user to designate a specific subject view to display as their ScienceDirect home page, giving them information and quick links into parts of ScienceDirect that are relevant to the selected subject area.

Subscribed journals

Journals within the users' account in which they are entitled to browse and search at no additional cost.

Subscription

The account entitlement to a journal for browsing and searching.

SummaryPlus

A document-type which is present in DocumentPlus journal issues. The SummaryPlus document includes the abstract, the outline and bibliographic references of the article.

Syntax

A specific format logic (e.g., Boolean syntax).

Thumbnail graphic/image

Small image box which holds the place of a graphic or image within the document, when clicked on, the graphic or image displays full size.

User name

The login ID portion of a personal login.

Volume

A series of journal issues established by the publisher.

Volume/Issue list

The list of the issues available for a specific journal.

Wildcard characters

Symbolic characters used in Boolean searching to allow a broader retrieval of terms (e.g., multiple verb tenses, including prefixes or suffixes, variations in spelling, etc.)

World Wide Web

Set of protocols which allows the retrieval; and navigation of hypertext document collections from computers connected to the Internet.